



**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**THIRTEENTH**

*With compliments of*  
*the Secretaries to the*  
*15th Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona.*

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**POONA:**

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1915.

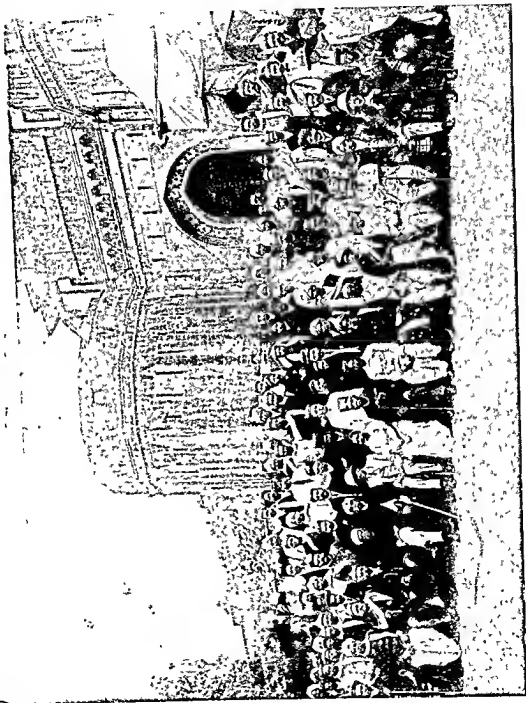
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The President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Secretaries and some delegates of the Conference

## INTRODUCTION.

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Ever since the Indian National Congress was set once again on its feet immediately after its premature break up at Surat in 1907 under the most distressing circumstances, serious attempts were time and again made to renew a session of the Provincial Conference of this Presidency, but without avail. Proposals to revive this vitally important activity were mooted almost every year since the Surat *debacle*, and at least twice they progressed very far towards taking practical shape, but various factors conspired to make the process of reconstruction peculiarly difficult and slow in this Presidency. The leaders in Bombay were however inspired by a resolute determination not to let this year pass without a resuscitation of the Provincial organ of the Congress, and early in the year consultations were in progress with leaders of public opinion in the mofussil with a view to arrange for a session of the Provincial Conference at a suitable season during the year. Poona offered to hold a session, if other towns in the Presidency fell in with the idea, and, finding that the proposal met with warm approval from prominent politicians of every place, the Poona District Congress Committee and the Deccan Sabha decided to convene the fifteenth session of the Conference at Poona in July in accordance with the constitution of the Indian National Congress Organization. The Reception Committee formed to make arrangements for the Conference included leading men from every district representing all sections of the community, which showed conclusively the solidity of public opinion in favour of the constitution. There are, if anywhere, in Maharashtra persons who on technical grounds take exception to the constitution framed by the Convention with a view to preserve the Congress from violence and organise political activity in the country. But the thoroughly representative and weighty character of the Reception Committee formed must have made it unmistakably clear to them as it did to the rest of the Presidency, that the better minds of Maharashtra, no less than those in Karnatak, and Gujarat, and Sindh, entirely supported the constitution under which the sittings of the Congress are held. The success which attended this Conference was a great triumph for the constitution.

The promoters of the Conference proceeded in May to remedy the deficiencies that then existed in the Congress Organization by forming District Congress Committees for Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kaira Districts and getting them affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee. A sub District Congress Committee of four Talukas in Dharwar, viz, Haveri, Renihennur, Hangal and Hireherur was constituted. A Taluka Congress Committee was also formed for the Purandhar Taluka, in the Poona District. It was also decided to provide a Congress Committee for every ward of the city of Bombay, and thus Committees for Girgaum and Bhuleshwar were set up. All these Committees have for members men of the first importance in the District or Taluka and especially the Committees for the wards of Bombay are numerically very strong. Since the sittings of the Conference a Committee has been formed for the Ratnagiri and the Panch Mahal Districts and for several remaining wards in Bombay. The formation of these Committees affords additional evidence of the desire on the part of the public to carry on political work on an organised and enduring basis under the auspices of the Congress.

The spirit in which the proceedings of the Conference were conducted has been clearly defined in the message sent by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta (alas! our besetting misfortune makes it his last public message) and the

speeches of the Chairman and the President. All controversy about political rights, calculated, ever so little, to embarrass Government was allowed to rest, and public attention was concentrated on the one topic of supreme concern to the Empire "While we have spoken often enough at Congresses and Conferences of our rights and charters and privileges, at such a moment as this we can only remember that we owe holy duties and sacred obligations to the British Empire, of which we are growing more and more an integral portion." A fervent prayer was offered and an unshakable conviction was expressed as to the victory of the cause of right and freedom, and, without receding an inch from the position assumed in previous Congresses and Conferences, the present Conference evinced a readiness to place every resource at the disposition of the Government. The aspirations cherished by generations of Indians were at the same time felicitously voiced by the Hon ble Mr V S Srinivasasastri, who said — "Equally with the self governing colonies, we are taking our share of the anxieties, burdens, and responsibilities of the Empire, and equally with them we hope to be allowed to share the inner counsels of the Empire."

The Conference was accorded the signal and unique honour of a visit by the Governor of the Presidency who not only attended the Conference in company with Lady Willingdon, but recognized it as a gathering of the representatives of "the constitutional party of progress and reform in this country, and trusted that the deliberations of the Conference might result in the discussion of matters of great usefulness to the country and be of great assistance to the Government in helping forward the good administration of the Presidency. This is the first time in the history of the Congress when the head of a Province attended a Provincial Conference and openly expressed his sympathy with its objects. Lord Willingdon's name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of the Presidency for this long step towards establishing complete harmony and co operation between officials and non officials.

Sincere thanks of the Reception Committee are due to the many gentlemen, whose united labours made the Conference the success it was.

L R GOHALE,  
G K DEVADHAR,  
V R GUPTA  
H. S. DEVA,  
N G. VIRAKAR,  
G G THAKAR,

*Secretaries.*

# RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

## THE FIFTEENTH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, POONA, 1915.

### I ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

This Conference desires to give expression to its profound loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Throne and to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and to the people of Great Britain its unshakable allegiance to the British connection. The Conference further desires solemnly to assume His Majesty and the British people of their firm determination to stand by the Empire at all hazards in the terrible and exhausting struggle in which the whole Empire is engaged.

*Proposed by* Dr Sir Ramlal Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, LL.D., Ph.D. (Poona)

*Seconded by* Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, (Bombay)

*Supported by* The Hon. ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (Bombay)

The Hon. ble Mr V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (Poona)

, Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit (Bombay)

Rev. A. V. Tilak

### II. RAILWAY GRIEVANCES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

This Conference desires to bring to the serious notice of the proper authorities the inconvenience and hardship which third class Railway passengers have to suffer owing to lack of several necessary facilities for travelling and the negligence of Railway servants in discharging their duties properly and this Conference requests that early action may be taken in the matter.

*Proposed by*—The Hon. Rao Bahadur Shrinivas K. Koddli, (Dhule)

*Seconded by*—Mr Chaudrashankar N. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., (Bombay)

### III. EXPANSION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In view of the enormous benefits, economic and social, which the co-operative movement has been proved to confer on the masses of India and in view also of its educational value, this Conference, while recognizing the useful work done by the public spirited non-official gentlemen in fostering the growth of this movement, earnestly hopes that more gentlemen would come forward, to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of the movement and thus help forward the initiative taken by Government in the matter.

*Proposed by*—Mr G. K. Chitale, B.A., LL.B., (Ahmednagar)

*Seconded by*—The Hon. ble Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Bombay)

*Supported by*—Mr M. R. Tarkunde (Saswad)

, Mr Laxman Govindrao Sasane (Hadapsar)

### IV. EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT MR GOKHALL'S DEATH

This Conference places on record its sense of profound grief at the irreparable loss the Country and the Empire have sustained in the untimely and universal

ly mourned death of the late Mr G K Gokhale, than whom no more self sacrificing and devoted patriot and no more far sighted statesman ever consecrated his life in the cause of his country

*Proposed by*—Mrs Ramabai Ranade, (Ponna).

*Seconded by*—Mr M K Gandhi, (Ahmedabad)

*Supported by*—The Hon Mr Harchandru Vishindas, (Karachi).

" Mr Shrinivasan B Knp, B A, LL B, (Bijapur)

## V. THE GRIEVANCES OF FERRY PASSENGERS

This Conference brings to the notice of the Government the serious inconveniences suffered by ferry and coasting steamer passengers and requests Government to take early action in the matter

*Proposed by*—The Hon Mr R P Paranjpye, M A, B Sc, (Poona).

*Seconded by*—Mr. G C Bhate, (Roha)

*Supported by*—Mr Moreshwar V Pradhan, B A, LL B, (Bombay)

" Mr Dhurajlal Motilal Vakil, (Kathiawar)

" Mr. V R Shinde, B A, (Bombay)

## VI THANKS TO THE HON. GOVERNMENT FOR THE EXTENSION OF LORD HARDING'S VICEROYALTY

This Conference desires to give expression in its sense of deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their willing response to the unanimous prayer of India in connection with the extension of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for his noble hearted willingness to remain at the head of the Government of India for six months after the end of his usual tenure of Viceroyalty, at an enormous personal sacrifice and inconvenience, through a high minded sense of duty and affection for the people of this country

*Proposed by*—Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, (Bombay)

*Seconded by*—Mr R G Pradhan, B A, LL B, (Nasik)

## VII KURAL SANITARY ORGANISATION

This Conference while thanking the Government for the various reforms that have been introduced by the Indian Government and the Local Government in matters of sanitation especially that of villages, is still of opinion that much yet remains to be done particularly in the direction of educating public opinion in these matters. This Conference further requests leaders of public opinion to assist the Government in making their measures successful, as also undertaking new reforms on their own initiative, without which Government efforts cannot be fully successful

*Proposed by*—Rao Sahab R G Naik, (Belgaum)

*Seconded by*—Dr Viswanath C Gokhale, L M & S (Poona)

*Supported by*—Mr Balwant Tukaram Mane, (Belgaum)

## VIII AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION.

This Conference, while thanking the Government for various measures, for the improvement of agriculture which they have inaugurated, urges upon the educated community the necessity of taking the fullest advantage of these measures and thus helping forward the movement of agricultural improvement, on which the prosperity of the country and the masses so largely depends



*Proposed by*—The Hon ble Mr B S Kinnat, B A, (Poona)

*Seconded by*—Mr Moro Balvant Marathe, B A, LL B, (Belgaum)

*Supported by*—Mr Ghandulal B Patel, B A, (Surat)

## IX THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

In view of the great dislocation of trade and immense loss caused by the terrible war and India's industrial dependence on the countries which are at war with His Majesty's Government, this Conference earnestly appeals to our countrymen for the development of indigenous industries in this land and respectfully invites the attention of Government to the necessity of actively encouraging and promoting the same and appointing a Committee of officials and non officials to inquire into and to suggest the best means of promoting the new, and developing the existing industries in this Presidency

*Proposed by*—The Hon ble Mr Lalulbhai Samaldas C I L (Bombay)

*Seconded by*—Mr Jamnadas D Dhurumsev, B A (Bombay)

*Supported by*—Mr Uttamlal K Trivedi, B A LL B (Bombay)

„ Mr Hashinath P Gadgil, Bar at Law (Poona)

„ Mr. Shankar Bapuji Sant, B A LL B, (Sangamner)

## X THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT

This Conference requests Government to accord relief to the khots and their arjats in the Kolaba District with due regard to the assurances given during the debates on the Khoti Settlement Act and to the representations of such public bodies as the Deccan Sabha

*Proposed by*—Mr G C Bhate (Roha)

*Seconded by*—Mr Abasaheb Meheudale

## XI PROMOTION OF THE CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

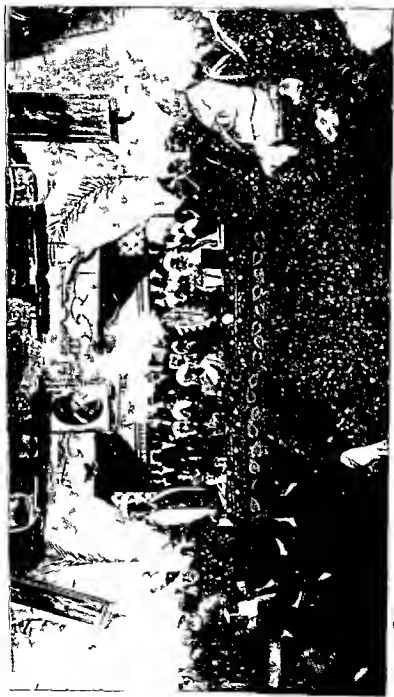
This Conference appeals to all public spirited men in the Presidency to co operate whole heartedly in promoting and popularising the ideals and methods of the Congress and in organising political life on the lines laid down in the Constitution and Rules of the Indian National Congress Organisation

*Proposed by*—The Hon ble Mr V M Samarth B A LL B (Bombay)

*Seconded by*—Mr. B R Kotwal B A, LL B, (Dhule)

*Supported by*—Mr Ganesh R Abhyankar B A, LL B (Sangli)





A Snapshot taken after the arrival of T E Lord and Lady Willington Dr Sir R O Bhandarkar is speaking

A  
**REPORT**  
OF  
**THE PROCEEDINGS**  
OF  
**THE XV BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE**

HELD AT POONA

On 10th and 11th July 1915

Opening Session

Saturday 10th July 1915

The 15th Bombay Provincial Conference, which met at Poona, commenced its sittings at 3 P M on Saturday, 10th July 1915, in a magnificent pavilion specially erected for the occasion in the open space in front of the historic Shanwar Wada. The pavilion was so constructed as to afford comfortable accommodation to the large number of delegates hailing from every part of the Presidency, and the larger number of interested spectators who were present at all the sittings. The platform, situated at the western end, ran from north to south and accommodated distinguished delegates and visitors. On both sides ran corridors, where were seated, on the right hand, ladies numbering about 200, and, on the left, members of the Reception Committee. Facing the dais were delegates, grouped by the district which they represented. Behind them came visitors, who were roped off into two classes. Office rooms were situated on both sides of the entrance, where delegates were registered and their tickets sold. The entire pavilion was very tastefully decorated, the ceiling and the venetian posts being draped in white and red, and hung in places with floral festoons. Right above the seats of the President and Chairman were displayed two large portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, and on the sides of the dais were hung the portraits of the late Queen Empress and the late King Emperor, and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, our G O M, and the late Mr Gokhale, whose figure was ever present to the thoughts of the delegates throughout the proceedings of the Conference.

Opening of  
the Session

Some time before three, a very distinguished gathering was arrayed on the platform. Among them were (to name but a few) Mr Hari Narayan Apte, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Dr Sir R G Bhandarkar, Sir N G Chandavarkar, the Hon ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr Mohanlal Karamchand Gandhi, the Hon ble Mr Gokuldas K Parekh, Dastur Khan Bahadur Kulkobad and Mrs Dastur, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon ble Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon ble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri, Mr J B Petit, the Hon ble Mr N M Samarth, the Hon ble Mr R P Paranjpye, the Hon ble Mr Keshavarao (Hyderabad, Deccan), the Hon ble Dewan Bahadur K R Godbole, the Hon ble Mr V J Patel, Mr N V Gokhale,

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Sardar Navroji Pudumji, Mrs. Hirabai Pudumji, Dewan Bahadur Govindrao Khandekar, Chief Minister, Indore, Rao Bahadur Sardar Madhavrao Kibe of Indore and Mrs. Kibe, Major Dube, Sardar G. D. Panse, Sardar N. C. Natu, Sardar Shrinivasarao Coopuswamy Mudhar, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur Ichcharambhai Bhagavandas, Rao Saheb S. B. Epat, Mr. Manohar V. Kathavate, Mr. Balasaheb Mudhar, Mr. K. P. Gadgil, the Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Mr. Jannadas D. Dharamsey, Mr. Manubhai Nanubhai, Mr. Uttamlal K. Trivedi, Mr. T. R. Desai, Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikhar, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Mrs. H. N. Apte, Mrs. Kashibai Kamthkar, Mrs. B. S. Kamat, Mrs. M. R. Jayakar, Miss Krishnabai Thakur, Rao Bahadur V. N. Pathak and Mr. S. G. Deodhar (Satara), Mr. R. G. Khot, Mr. Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar, Rao Saheb R. G. Naik and Mr. M. B. Marathe (Belgaum), the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. S. Naik and Mr. Nerwanji Sorabji Kararka (Dharwar), Rao Saheb Raghavendra K. Kembhavi, Mr. P. A. Desai and Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Ajrekar (Bijapur), the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe and Mr. Gautam Motichand Shah (Sholapur), Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik), Mr. G. K. Chitale and Rev. N. V. Tilak (Ahmednagar), Mr. G. G. Garud, the Hon'ble Mr. Upasani, Mr. S. D. Garud and Mr. B. R. Kotwal (Dhulia), Mr. G. C. Bhato (Roha), Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancharji Dalal (Broach), the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahapatram Nilkauthi, Mrs. Vidyagouri Ramnabhai, Mrs. Sharadagouri Sumant and Mr. G. A. Patil (Ahmedabad), Mr. Govind Ballal Deval, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar and Mr. V. K. Malakar (Southern Maratha States).

At a later hour many officials arrived and were accommodated on the platform. Among them were the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb and the Hon'ble Sir Prabhushankar Pattani, members of the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Seddon, Commissioner of Central Division, and Mrs. Seddon, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner of Southern Division, and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Hitch, Collector of Poona, and Mrs. Hitch, Mr. Rieu, Secretary to Government, General Department, and Mrs. Rieu, and Lt. Col. Hooten, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Poona.

### The President-Elect.

The President-Elect, Mr. Hormusji Ardeshar Wadia, was received at the entrance of the pavilion by Mr. H. N. Apte, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, supported by the secretaries and a few other members of the Reception Committee and was conducted to the dais in procession, amidst thunderous cheers from the audience.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a few songs specially composed for the occasion by a number of young Hindu ladies. One of these songs invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the deliberations of the Conference, another tendered a heartfelt welcome to the President and the delegates, a third stirred their spirit of patriotism, and a fourth prayed for the victory of the Allied arms in the European war.

## The Chairman of the Reception Committee

Messages of  
sympathy and  
good wishes

Mr. H N Apte, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, then rose amid loud cheers and addressed the Conference thus

"Ladies and gentlemen, before I proceed to the reading of my Address, welcoming you in all sincerity to this fifteenth session of our Provincial Conference, I am sure you will be glad if I read to you two of the many letters of sympathy and good wishes received from gentlemen who, much to their regret and ours, could not attend the Conference in person. These two letters are from our venerated and beloved leaders, Mr Dadabhai Naoroji (an outburst of applause) and Sir Pheroze Shah M Mehta (continued applause)

"Our Grand Old Man sends this message —

**Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Letter.**

Versova, 9th July 1915

Dear Mr H A Wadia,

Let me say a word how most heartily I wish success to this conference, the first convened under the Congress Constitution

I am glad to read in the papers, it promises to be a very successful one

I am very sorry I cannot attend it I am sure this Conference has to do and will do much important work to promote the cause for which the Congress has been labouring for a long time Repeating my best wishes for the success of the Conference,

Yours sincerely,

**DADABHAI NAOROJI**

"And Sir Pheroze Shah's message is —

**Sir Pheroze Shah M Mehta's Letter**

Deolali, 8th July 1915

Dear Sir,

I had looked forward with great eagerness to attend the sittings of your Conference at Poona as member of the Reception Committee and as delegate, and to participate to some extent, however little, in its proceedings and deliberations It is, therefore, with no small regret and disappointment that I find myself unable to do so on account of ill health But even though absent, I may be allowed to give expression to my great admiration for the vigorous and and enthusiastic public spirit, which Poona has displayed in organising this Conference I recognise that at the present momentous crisis in the history of the British Empire, when she is devoting all her resources and energies to bring to a successful termination the great struggle in which she is engaged in the cause of freedom, humanity and civilisation, all political controversies will be hushed and the Conference will deem it its greatest function to proclaim solemnly and emphatically the loyalty and devotion of our Province to the British Crown As I said at the public meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay at the beginning of the war, the Conference will repeat at this criti-

Messages of  
sympathy and  
good wishes.

cal and momentous juncture that while we have spoken often enough at Congresses and Conferences of our rights, and charters, and our privileges, at such a moment as the present we can only remember that we owe holy duties and sacred obligations to that British Empire of which we are growing more and more an integral portion. Let me join in spirit in what will be undoubtedly your memorable proceedings in this behalf with my sincere wishes for the success of your great Conference.

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA

Among other messages were those from Mr D E Wacha, Sir Bhulchandra Krishna, Sir Chunilal Madhavlal, Birt, the Honble Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar, Mr B G Hornumman, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, Dr Stanley Reed, Editor of the *Times of India*, Mr Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatulla, the Honble Mr Gulam Mahomed Vallad Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Bhurgri, Dr Hassaram Vishandas (Karachi), Sardar Gopaldas Vibaridas Desai (Nadiad), Mr G G Tipnis (Mahad) and Mr S A Chhatre (Belgaum).

### Welcome Address

Mr H N APTE

Welcome  
Address

Mr H N  
Apte

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE then read his address of Welcome as follows —

Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Reception Committee and of the citizens of Poona generally, I rise to offer to you all a most cordial welcome to *this historic city where the idea of the Indian National Congress, the parent of so many political institutions in the country was first conceived and discussed by our leaders and where the first Provincial Conference met in 1888 and held its next four sessions annually*. In 1892 it was thought that the Conference, like the Congress, should travel round to the different district towns in the Presidency, so that the need and the usefulness of such organizations may be recognised by the people residing in the different districts and that they may receive political education therefrom. The sixth session of the Conference therefore was held at Ahmednagar, and the succeeding eight sessions with two breaks (each of three years) were held successively at Bombay, Belgaum, Karachi, Satara, again Bombay, Sholapur, Dharwar and Surat. The last meeting was held in 1907 at this illustrious city, and here we meet again to-day after a rather long interval of seven years. Breaks in the continuity of this Conference are not a new feature. I have already passingly mentioned to you that there were two such breaks of three years each. The first was an interval of three years from 1897 to 1899 (both included). The Conference met continuously every year from 1888 to 1896, the

# THE INDIAN DOMDAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, 1910.



Mr Hari Narayan Apte  
*Ch. mem. A. p. no. 9. 112*



H. A. Wadia Esq Barr at Law  
*171. 1201*

last, i e , the ninth session being held at Karachi. But the tenth was held at Satara in 1900 after a spell of full three years. The Satara session was followed by three more annual sessions and there was a second break of three years from 1904 to 1906. In 1907 the fourteenth Conference held its meeting at Surat. Since then it must be confessed, owing to various reasons we had no session till to day. Ladies and gentlemen, you are all aware that the Provincial Conferences, though for all practical purposes separate entities, are institutions which are bound by the constitution and the rules made by that central national organization, the Indian National Congress. Till the year 1908 both the Indian National Congress and its ramifications, the several Provincial Conferences, had no prescribed laws and regulations. Their work was conducted on traditional lines. It was thought that the harmonious way in which business was transacted at the different sessions of the National and Provincial assemblies continuously for many years was a sufficient ground to suppose that there was no necessity, at any rate in the near future, to bind the organization by a hard and fast constitution. But there was a sudden rift in the lute in the year 1908.

I need not recount to you the sad and unfortunate events that caused a rupture in the Congress organization at Surat. Those who thought that our pace was too slow and that our ways were too mild for them wanted to swamp us and to capture the organization to use it for their own wild political propaganda. Fortunately, however, the wisdom and the prompt action on the part of our great leaders from the several provinces saved the Congress and strengthened it by providing it with a constitution under which its seven subsequent sessions have been held. According to that constitution, the Provincial Conferences are only the branches of the Congress organization, and their work is to be conducted according to the rules under that constitution.

The constitution and the rules were formed and adopted by the All India Congress Committee in April 1908 and that year's session of the Congress at Madras was the first session that was held in strict accordance with the rules. That session was no doubt a complete success. In the Presidency of Madras no difficulty was found to establish District Congress Committees and even in our Presidency such Committees were brought into existence. But, it must be confessed they did not take a firm root. One of the main objects of formulating the Congress constitution was that its ramifications should extend all over the country and although the first attempts to bring into existence such ramifications met with success, it was soon found that some time must pass before the tap roots of our National organization could be said to have gone sufficiently deep into the Districts and the Talukas. The first 3 or 4 years after the formulation of the constitution were a period of suspense and anxiety even for the central organization. It was therefore thought that sufficient time should be allowed to pass in our Presidency, the home of the leading seceders and dissenters, before attempts were made to convene a session of the Conference. The waiting had its advantages. The

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Constitutionalists gained strength in numbers everywhere and during the last two years, suggestions and requests to hold a session of the Conference were received from the leading people of several district towns. It was therefore thought that the time was ripe not only for convening a meeting of the Conference, but to invite the Congress to hold its session in our Presidency. In December last, invitation was given at Madras, and it was suggested that a session of the Conference if held a few months before the meeting of the Congress would strengthen the hands of Bombay in making the Bombay session of the Congress a thorough success, inasmuch as the necessary preliminary work of forming new District Congress Committees and reviving the old ones all over the Presidency will have been done by the promoters of the Conference, and thus will have lightened the labours of the leaders in Bombay. Ladies and gentlemen, I have thus given you the main reason according to my lights, why an interval of seven years was allowed to pass and why it was decided to hold a session of the Conference this year. There are various other reasons for our apparent inaction, but I feel I should not take up your time in going over them in detail. We wanted to wait and gain strength in all the District towns and your presence here in such large numbers in spite of the inconvenient season and time bears testimony to the triumph of constitutionalism.

Ladies and gentlemen, while I am speaking of the constitution of the Congress and the Conference, I feel I must refer to the talk of union and compromise which is going on around us. I for one fail to understand the significance of these words. We have no quarrel with any one. We have separated ourselves from none. We formulated a constitution for the central political organization and its ramifications because we wanted to do our duty of educating the people, voicing their grievances and placing their legitimate aspirations before the Government in a better and more efficacious and efficient manner. There was, and there is no intention of keeping off any workers in the field of national amelioration. All who wish to join us in that field are always welcome and they will be received with open arms if, and when they come through the proper door. The house is open to all, but not if they insist upon entering through a breach which we are asked to make in the walls that support the house. Those who do not like our constitution and our creed, but are anxious to join us insist upon our abolishing certain rules and relaxing the rigour of others in order to enable their conscience to feel that they did not accept the constitution in forming which, they complain, they had no hand. They call this a compromise. It may be a compromise that would satisfy them, but I have no doubt you all would think that entertaining a proposal for such a compromise would be compromising the principle of the constitution. No doubt compromise and accommodation are sometimes necessary for smaller expediences of life. But in this connection I would recommend for your consideration some very wise words of Lord Morley. He says "A principle, if it be sound, represents one of the larger expediences. To abandon that for the sake of some seeming expediency of the hour is to sacrifice the greater good for the less, on no more creditable ground than that

the less is nearer. It is better to wait and to defer the realization of our ideas until we realise them fully than to defraud the future by truncating them, if truncate them we must, in order to secure a practical triumph for them in the immediate future. It is better to bear the burden of impracticableness than to stifle conviction and to pare away principle until it becomes mere hollowness and triviality. What is the sense, and what is the morality, of postponing the wider utility to the narrower? The great contention on the part of those that cannot, or will not, see eye to eye with us is that the country is not with us—that we are a minority. Without admitting even for a moment the validity of this contention, I would simply remind them that the history of success is the history of minorities. Let us therefore wait and go on unflinchingly with our work. That, more than anything else, will convince those who think that the present constitution is for keeping them at a distance that they are labouring under a false impression. No, the aim of the constitution is not so low. Its one single aim, let me sincerely assure them is to strengthen the edifice of the National Congress and its ramifications, to increase their utility, and to widen the scope of their work in the country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have given you the most important reason for our deferring the holding of the session for an interval of seven years. I shall now proceed to give you the reason, and that a very good reason, why this year and this time of the year was chosen for the 15th session of the Conference. That reason is the dire war that is raging in Europe. From one end of the country to the other, expressions of unswerving loyalty to the British Government, the British Empire and the British Throne have been and are still being spontaneously evoked. The rich and the poor, the small and the great, the Reis and the Rayat, the classes and the masses have expressed their loyalty in unequivocal terms and paid their mite towards the expenses of war and the war relief fund most unstintingly. More than 200,000 of our gallant and warlike soldiers the flower of our country, are actually at the front and more will go, if more be needed, to shed their blood to save the Empire. However, it was thought that the Presidency should have a fresh opportunity to voice forth the feelings of devotion and loyalty at a meeting of the Provincial Conference which is a political body of a thoroughly representative character. And here we are—the chosen representatives of all classes, creeds and communities in the Presidency—assembled with one great desire to assure Indian Government and the British People of our unswerving faith in them and our readiness to help them at this critical time. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt you will all thank us, the citizens of Poona, for having decided to hold this session of the Conference at this time of the year in our town, the seat of the Provincial Government in this season. England has entered the war not for her own aggrandisement but because she did not want to break her promises, betray her friends and allow small nations like Belgium to be bullied by Germany. She is fighting the cause of Justice and her one aim is to keep the flag of liberty flying not over her own Empire but over the whole world, and I have no doubt she will succeed, because God and Justice and the whole Empire are at her back.

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And now let me turn to the great loss of our city in particular, and of the nation, nay, of the British Empire in general. I allude to the very sad and untimely death of the great national hero, the Hon ble Mr G K Gokhale. I know you all miss him to day more than ever. He would have stood where I—one of the humblest of his admirers—am standing to welcome you. You miss his potent and eloquent voice, his majestic figure, his superb ability, his magnanimous bearing, his inspiring patriotism his ardour, his energy, his sweet reasoning, and his words of wisdom. You have all heard or read many of the complimentary speeches delivered in meetings held to pass resolutions of condolence on his death and to raise memorials in his honour not only in this country but all over the Empire. They all describe his all round greatness in the choicest terms that the speakers could think of. His Imperial Majesty, Secretaries of State, Cabinet Ministers, Viceroy, Governors of Provinces, Princes and Chiefs have paid magnificent tributes to his memory. It is impossible for me to add anything new to what is already said in this behalf. I shall therefore merely remind you of the greatness of our loss by reading two extracts from two speeches—one made by the Right Hon ble Montague and the other by Lord Curzon. The Right Hon ble Montague said 'That a man should interest himself in the complexities of Indian economics and finance is in itself a tribute to his powers of mind, that he should master them and should display his mastery at an age at which few people would care ever to study them cursorily was a sign of a ripening intellect and serious endeavour which served to lay the sure foundations of Mr Gokhale's work. And with all his comprehensiveness of judgment and mental clarity he never dropped into the academic fallacy of contempt. He impressed one as being among the most candid and unassuming of men and he was equally ready to give or to take advice where it seemed most serviceable. His mind possessed the qualities ascribed to statesmanship without ever losing the fire of its enthusiasms or its warm human interests. We feel his loss touches deeply not only India but the Empire and the whole world of men whose thoughts move in harmony whether they know it or not, with the spirit of the brotherhood of the 'Servants of India'. And Lord Curzon said 'Mr Gokhale would have obtained a position of distinction in any Parliament in the world even in the British House of Commons. Ladies and gentlemen, I enjoyed the privilege of his friendship and confidence for more than twenty five years, and I can say that he was a man who deserved canonization as a saint. He was a combination of Faith Hope and Charity—faith in God and His work hope for the future good of his country, and a feeling of charity towards the whole of mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen the time at our disposal is short. I do not therefore, wish to speak at any length on the subjects that will be placed before you for your consideration. We are all aware that the present times are more for discussing ways and means that would enable us to help Government effectually, and not for discussing subjects of a controversial nature. We have iterated and reiterated our grievances and needs we have persistently voiced forth, very strongly and in quite unequivocal terms, the aspirations of the coun

try. We can, therefore, without receding an inch from where we stand, afford to devote the greater portion of our time, if not the whole, to problems which the people can solve themselves. The Indian people have proved their loyalty and their worth, and the British people have recognised them. We have spontaneously gone forth to perform our duty towards Government, and I am sure you feel no doubt that, when the war ends, Government will equally spontaneously fulfil our political aspirations.

With this expression of our strong faith in the British people, I again most cordially welcome you all and request you to proceed to business.

### Election of the President.

THE HONBLE RAO BAHADUR RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NILKANTH (Ahmedabad) was then called upon by the Chairman of the Reception Committee to move the proposition that Mr Hormusji Ardesar Wadia do take the Chair as President of the Conference for formal adoption, whereupon he rose and spoke as follows —

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the Pres dent.  
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Hon ble R B.  
Ramanbhai  
Mahipatram.

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen — I have the honour to be entrusted with the privilege of placing before you the Reception Committee's choice of the President of this Conference, and I have, therefore, very great pleasure in proposing that Mr Hormusji Ardesar Wadia (cheers) be elected President of this Conference. (Loud applause) Mr Wadia is well known in public life and requires no mention of his qualifications, which make his choice appropriate. He has had a successful career as a barrister in Kathiawar, during which period he came in contact with the political life of that Province. He then came to Bombay and he was soon in the front rank of those working for the political regeneration of the country on constitutional lines. Ever since then Mr Wadia has associated himself with the public life of this country. He has been the Managing Trustee of the great Wadia Charities, and in that capacity he has come in close contact with many elements of public life. Again, Mr Wadia has been in close touch with the public life of the Deccan for many years. For these reasons it is most appropriate that he should guide the deliberations of the 15th Bombay Provincial Conference. (Cheers)

RAO BAHADUR VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK (Satara), seconding the resolution, said —

Rao Bahadur  
V N Pathak

Mr Chairman, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, — I rise to support the proposition placed before you by the preceding speaker. Our President elect has been a strenuous and tried worker in the cause of his motherland. As said by the preceding speaker, Mr. Wadia has always associated himself with all public movements on behalf of this country. Some of the weighty representations, which have gone from the Presidency Association of Bombay, have been the handiwork of Mr Wadia, who belongs to that small and patriotic band of Parsi gentlemen, who have devoted themselves to this country, which they have adopted as their motherland. That band is strenu-

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Rao Bahadur  
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ously working for the liberties and rights of the people of this country (cheers), and it has been inspired by that revered old gentleman, the Grand Old Man of India-Dadabhai Naoroji (Cheers) Mr. Dadabhai has been the inspirer and the leader of this band, and our President elect has been his disciple and has worthily followed in the foot steps of his 'Guru' Mr Wadya's talents were recognized by Mr Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr John Bright, when he was in England They were also observed by his Professors when he was in the Junior classes of the Elphinstone College They prophesied a great career for Mr Wadya, and you see, gentlemen, they were not wrong in their predictions Mr Wadya is a man of broad sympathies and cosmopolitan instincts He belongs to no race no section, no class, no creed He is more an Indian than a Parsi With these few remarks, I cordially recommend this resolution for your acceptance (Cheers)

Mr Ratansey  
Dharamsey

MR RATANSEY DHARAMSEY MORARJI GOCULDAS (Bombay) supported the resolution thus —

Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to support the proposition which has been placed before you I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of you all when I say that Mr Wadya is the right man in the right place With these few words I beg to support the proposition (Cheers)

Hon ble Mr.  
Keshavrao

THE HONBLE MR KESHAVRAO (Deccan Hyderabad) further supported the resolution with a short speech in Hindi

### The Presidential Address.

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MR H A WADYA

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Address

Mr H A  
Wadya

The Chairman of the Reception Committee thereupon put the resolution to the Conference, who carried it with acclamation Mr H A Wadya then took the Presidential chair amid great enthusiasm and delivered his address as follows —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you with every sincerity for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at the fifteenth Provincial Conference of our Presidency When I was asked by some kind friends if I would be able to preside my first feeling was of great diffidence, but when I knew that it was the unanimous wish of those, whose services have been so much greater and more valuable to our cause than anything I could boast of, I bowed to their wishes in spite of all my diffidence and have gratefully agreed to place my services, whatever they might be worth, at their disposal and yours I can only repeat, I thank you all for your generous confidence, and I trust to your kindness to overlook many defects, of which I am very painfully conscious, in attempting my task

The long interval that has elapsed since the meeting of the fourteenth Provincial Conference has been full of many pregnant events and has not been free, alas! from grievous losses in the ranks of our

workers, but it will be too long and difficult a task on this occasion even to attempt to deal with them adequately, and I must confine myself to two principal events to day, one of great hope and encouragement, and the other of a great and grievous loss from the effects of which we have scarcely yet emerged

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*Mr. M. A.  
Wadia*

### OUR GOVERNOR

This is the first time the Conference meets during Lord Willingdon's Governorship, and I am sure I am voicing the thoughts and feelings of you all when I say how deeply and truly grateful we feel to our august Sovereign and Ministers for sending to our Presidency a Governor of His Excellency's stamp, so deeply imbued with a sense of genuine and equal sympathy for all classes and all communities and all interests, so firmly resolved to view all questions impartially and justly, and so painstaking and persistent in his endeavour to be accessible to all, to be patient with all, and, above everything, to be friendly to us all. His Excellency came to us in happier times than these, and the manner in which he grappled with his great, difficult and laborious task—aided as His Excellency was by the happy and valued share which Lady Willingdon brought to that task—captivated the hearts and minds of our people in a remarkable degree. Whether Their Excellencies were in Bombay or Poona, or in Mahabaleshwar, or touring in the Districts, there was the same devotion to duty, the same sympathy with all, the same encouragement to all, which have distinguished their stay in our midst and which have gathered to them our profound gratitude and our deep attachment. And at the great crisis in the history of the British Kingdom and Empire, which so suddenly and swiftly overtook us in August last, the relations they had established with all classes, all communities and all creeds were an asset of which the value could not be exaggerated, whether we look at them from the narrower point of provincial need or the broader aspect of Imperial exigency. Fortunate was the King Emperor in having such a representative of the Crown, and fortunate indeed was this Presidency in having such a ruler at such a time. It is not possible for me to go into any detail in the limited time at my disposal, but I am sure it is not necessary to do so either, for Lord and Lady Willingdon's work since the war is a chapter of service and sacrifice, which will be a memorable page in the history of this Presidency. And when we think of how that work was done at one time in spite of intense and agonizing suspense, and later, alas! with the weight of a most crushing blow, we know not how adequately to express all we feel. We have been witnesses hitherto to it all in speechless but most sincere sympathy, in silent and sorrowful regard, and in distant but deep admiration. But we cannot let this occasion pass by without tendering to Their Excellencies, on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay, the expression of our grief for their great loss, our sympathetic share in their great sorrow, and our respectful homage for their noble fortitude and devotion to duty, subordinating all to the service of their Sovereign and his subjects with singular self sacrifice. It is our fervent and heart-felt prayer that they may find comfort and solace in the fact that their son died

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a noble death in the service of his Sovereign and his country, and that Providence may vouchsafe to them health and strength and courage to bear the blow which is the hardest for a father and a mother to bear

#### GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

The death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale has deprived our Presidency of one of its truest, noblest and most useful and valued sons and all India of the first and greatest servant of his day. That death has been felt in every Taluka and District, in every Province and Presidency as an irreparable national loss. I cannot trust myself to speak of my own personal feelings at the premature loss of one, who, for the last twenty years, secured, by his personal virtues and worth, my constant affection, and, by his public career of undaunted independence and of unswerving fidelity to our country's cause, my lifelong attachment. Knowing as I knew him, I can truly say that he died too early, because he loved and served his country too well. Death stared him in the face but he served as regardless of death as the many heroes, who have died on the battlefield in their country's service in this eventful year. In his presence I forgot that he was a Hindu and I was a Parsee and remembered only that we were Indians both and that he was one of the truest Indians that ever lived. His career was brief as we measure time ordinarily, but his career was one of the longest, if we measure his life by the many services he rendered and by the many benefits he conferred or secured. The City of Poona will have the great glory always that it was Gokhale's home, when he began his memorable career, when he attained his highest fame and when he laid down his life in our people's service. All India is proud of him but Poona should be the proudest, for nowhere else will you see so many monuments of his work, his struggles, his aspirations and his undying faith. It is the fashion with many of our critics to speak of us as a heterogeneous mass of warring creeds and irreconcilable elements which cannot be moulded into one nation. And yet what did we witness when Gokhale died? It seemed as if all India stood by his funeral pyre united in one common grief—men and women—old and young—of every creed of every class, of every community—to pay their last sad tribute to the man who united all India in his death as he had sought to love and serve India—one and indivisible—all his life. Of all his great services to our country this was his greatest service, and of all the many lessons which his life teaches us, there is none which deserves our recognition and acceptance and adoption more than this—that our country's greatest claim upon us is that in her service we should be to each other as he was to us all.

#### THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

Gopal Krishna Gokhale needs no monument in marble or bronze. He was of those, of whom posterity will say that they—

—though the general doom

Hath swept the column from their tomb,

A mightier monument command

That mightier monument should be the perpetuation of the great work he founded and left incomplete, because he did not live long enough to complete it. Such was his own dying wish, and, to my mind, that wish should be carried out by all who knew him and all whom he served as a sacred obligation and a pious duty. The future fate of 'the Servants of India Society' was his last and greatest concern. He must have felt, when he knew he was approaching his end, as a father feels when he leaves his offspring who has not reached manhood and who must struggle in life without a father's protection and guidance. And we, who were his friends, we, whom he served so well and so selflessly and in whose service he died so early, shall we not act towards that offspring as in duty bound, when it was left to our care and friendship with his latest breath? And what is the duty he has left to us? Really and truly the permanent continuance of a great work for all India. I will quote briefly what was said recently on the point by Mrs. Besant at the Provincial Conference of the United Provinces, in words which will appeal to you more than anything I can say --

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Gokhale felt that India needed a body of political and social workers, who would labour with the enthusiasm of religionists and the wisdom of statesmen. A burning patriotism as to his religion, an unwearying sacrifice to be their guru dakshina, a steadfast perseverance to be their Bhakti, a whole-hearted service their Dharma. Let us then at least secure the physical existence of the Society that it may train up the workers of the future and maintain the workers of the present, that it may carry on his plans, and in that best of all forms be his living monument.

We all rejoice, ladies and gentlemen, that there is to be an All-India monument to Gokhale's memory and that that monument shall be in accordance with his last message to his countrymen. I do not disguise from myself, and I do not wish to disguise from you, the misgivings which are entertained and the warnings that have been uttered. But is there real cause for them? No doubt, his guiding voice and his controlling hand will no longer be there. But is every good work or cause to die with the founder or leader's death? Is this great Motherland of ours to be perpetually barren of great sons like Gokhale? Should we not have a larger faith and a higher trust? The youths, that will come to the Society in future, will come inspired by the same highest motives, will be bound by the same gravest vows, will dedicate their future to the same great cause in the same great spirit, and will do their work in the light of day before the public scrutiny. If we cannot give to such as these our trust, then what cause is there that we can trust at all?

#### INDIA AND THE WAR.

Ladies and gentlemen, this day twelve months ago, on the 10th July 1914 which of us could have prophesied or even dreamed that in less than a month, the British Empire would be involved in the most stupendous struggle ever recorded in the history of the world? Yet, in three weeks, Europe stood confronted with a catastrophe which, though dreaded long, had been withstood so long that it was



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fondly imagined that it could be withstood for ever. And when the war broke out the first thought that overwhelmed us was, how in our day it could be possible for one man or two to deluge the world with blood and spread devastation and desolation, which extended in six short months over three continents ?

We may say to day in Virgil's famous words more truly, more appropriately and more intensely —

*Sequitur toto Mars impius orbe*

It is the most impious war in all history, which the tyrants from Germany and Austria Hungary have forced upon the whole civilised world. It extends from the west coast of Europe to the east coast of Asia and in Africa from Egypt in the North to the Transvaal in the South. It has been levying its terrible toll from both the hemispheres and the Messenger of Death has been hovering over far off homes in Canada and Australia, not less than in the United Kingdom and France and Belgium. In Germany and Austria Hungary, in Russia and the Balkan States in Italy and Turkey in Egypt and Asia Minor and in India and Japan. It involves the fate and future of every nation not excluding the neutral nations themselves. The issue is between freedom and tyranny, between justice and injustice and between righteousness and wrong doing. Our Sovereign King Emperor and his august Allies are fighting for freedom for justice and for righteousness.

At such a time it was our duty to stand firmly, faithfully and unflinchingly by our Sovereign and his Government. The world has witnessed India's attitude and India's response. We never hesitated and never wavered. We never calculated or concerted or bargained. We acted East and West and South and North from one common irresistible impulse. Our Princes and people who spontaneously placed their all at their Sovereign's disposal thought only of one great and paramount duty. It was the Sovereign's call. It was the Empire's defence. And every Province and Presidency and every town and city—every class and community and creed—remembered what they owed to the personal virtues—the friendship, the regard and the sympathy—of three successive Sovereigns since India was placed under the Crown and remembered only the benefits and blessings of British Rule. There was not a moment not a pause for selfish reflection. It was all uncalculating fervour and undeniable loyalty. And it is because of that we are now glad and thankful to know, that we have brought it home to the mind and conscience of the great British people how we were grossly misrepresented and how they were grossly misled by those who in season and out of season, never wearied to poison the wells from which they imbibed their knowledge of our country and our people.

#### OUR SOVEREIGN'S CONFIDENCE

The King Emperor and His Viceroy have met India's response with a signal mark of their generous wise and unquestioning confidence. For the first time in our history Indian soldiers have been

called to fight in the battlefields of Europe. They were sent straight into the field from our shores to fight shoulder to shoulder with their British comrades in arms in Flanders and in France. They were asked to share with the British army the post of danger and the post of honour in the foremost fight. We did not know till the Viceroy declared that he was able to spare in defence of the Empire two hundred thousand soldiers—Hindus and Mahomedans, Rajputs and Sikhs, Pathans and Punjabees, Gurkhas and Garhwals and Jats—to fight wherever they were required and wherever they were ordered. We did not know till the Prime Minister proudly proclaimed in the Guild Hall in May last that India had put into the field 2, Regiments of Cavalry and 124 Regiments of Infantry, spontaneously despatched and magnificently equipped.

### OUR SOLDIERS

It has not been fully realised, and it is necessary therefore to realise, how our soldiers have borne themselves. They were never told their exact destination when they left our shores. And if they had been told, how many of them could have known what was Belgium or France and Egypt or Mesopotamia or East Africa and the Cameroons and Nyasaland? And what did they know of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf or the Nile or the Tigris or the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles, and of the Mediterranean or the British Channel? They were as ignorant of the German Emperor and his frightfulness or of the Austrian Emperor and his helpless dotage as we are of the inhabitants of Saturn or Mars. They had no notion of Germany's pledge of Belgium's neutrality or its perfidious breach. They could not have understood how Great Britain stood as of old the champion of the weak and the oppressed of international good faith and of universal freedom. And yet they went in the spirit of true soldiers—

‘ Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs not to make reply,  
Theirs but to do and die

They went because the Sirkar called. They knew only that their Sovereign needed their services. They wished only to be true to their salt, faithful to their troth and worthy of their ancient and renowned traditions. And they went hundreds and thousands of miles away from their land, their homes and their kith and kin to serve and lay down their lives if needed in a strange land and among a foreign people, midst bewildering surroundings beyond all thought or anticipation. They have gone leaving their nearest and dearest behind them—aged parents, helpless wives, unprotected children—leaving them to the Sirkar's care leaving them too in the faith that their people—you and I and every one of us—will not let them want or let them suffer. Many, alas! too many have gone never to return. The snows of Belgium are their winding sheet, and the turf of France or Flanders is their sepulchre. And not the turf of France or Flanders alone, but also the banks of the Suez Canal, the swamps of Mesopotamia, and the wilds of East Africa. The Sirkar will not forget their services or neglect those they have left to its care and

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protection And we, their people, shall we not resolve that as their deeds of daring and death are their country's pride, so those, whom those deeds have bereaved, shall be their country's care, now and always?

### CUR PRINCES

Some of our princes too are at the front And why? Not because they are in search of emoluments or personal gain They have vast territories to which there could be no increase They have wealth enough and perhaps too many titles No selfish purpose and no compelling fear has moved them They too have offered spontaneously and from noble and generous impulse all their wealth and all their resources and their personal services through our Viceroy to the King Emperor and his Government What could be nobler, more generous, more considerate or more thoughtful than all that the Maharaja Scindia has offered and thought and planned and contributed for the comfort and care of the soldiers on the field and in the trenches or of the wounded in the hospital on sea and shore? Of the spirit of those who have gone to the front I will give but one example You have all heard of Maharaja Pratapsinghji of Jodhpur He is seventy years old He has lived a life of strenuous endeavour as ruler and as soldier He served on the Mahmoond Expedition and in the Tirah Campaign in 1897-98 and on the China Expedition in 1900-01 In 1903, when the *gadec* of Idar fell vacant Maharaja Pratapsinghji, who had been Prime Minister and Regent of Jodhpur, was installed on the *gadec* of his ancestors and when he was installed he said how thankful he was for the many privileges and honours he had enjoyed but there was one honour more which he coveted, and that was a bullet in his head on the battle field in the service of the King Emperor and in the defence of his Empire! There you have an example of the spirit of a Rajput soldier and an Indian Prince We have reason to be proud of them all

### GERMANY'S COMPLAINT

You will perhaps remember, ladies and gentlemen that when Indian soldiers were called to the battle field in Europe, Germany made it a grievance that Great Britain had brought Asiatic savages and degraded Europe in warfare Asiatic savages indeed! They are a hundred times superior to the German super men, those monsters born of the union of Satan and Science Let India tell Germany that it is not the black skin that matters but the black soul It is not the dark skin of the Indian soldiers that degrades, but the dark deeds of the soldiers of Germany and her ally, in Belgium and France, and in Poland and Serbia and Italy Did we ever see in Asiatic warfare such inhumanity as the Germans have shown throughout this war? Not in China or Burmah not in Persia or Afghanistan or Thibet, not during the Russo Japanese War did Asiatic soldiers manifest such calculated barbarity, such unmitigated blackguardism, such unbridled licentiousness and such cold blooded criminality towards old men and women and children as the German soldiers have been

guilty of month after month, week after week and day after day, in this one unhappy year

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Mr. H. A.  
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### THE YELLOW PERIL

The German Emperor, ladies and gentlemen, has many claims to notoriety. He is not only a Ruler and War Lord, but fancies himself an artist and a Poet and a Prophet. Some years ago he sought to frighten Europe by visions of the Yellow Peril. Neither Europe nor Asia has seen yet any vestige of this Yellow Peril, but Europe has been devastated by, and Asia and Africa and America and Australasia are witnesses to day to a greater peril a worse and more hideous peril, and that is

### THE PRUSSIAN PERIL

The Yellow Peril ladies and gentlemen, was a creation of Imperial imagination. The Prussian Peril is the prepared product and tool of Imperial ambition, Imperial teaching and Imperial exhortation. And see the result. Crime heaped upon crime, infamy piled on infamy. The invasion of unoffending, peaceful, peace loving, industrious and prosperous Belgium was an act, which, however faithless and shameless, did not prepare us for the unheard of atrocities and barbarities, which are authentically reported by Lord Bryce and his Committee. They will ever remain for Germany and her soldiers an indelible record of eternal infamy. They have culminated since in piracy on the ocean highway, the poisoning of wells in Africa, the use of asphyxiating gases and the cold blooded murder of over a thousand innocent and unoffending men, women and children on the liner Lusitania.

### BERNHARDI'S DOCTRINE

You have all heard, of course, of General Bernhardi, one of the gifted producers of the Prussian Peril. He has propounded the doctrine that War is calculated to raise the moral tone of nations that do not avoid it. This doctrine has been falsified by his countrymen and verified by their opponents and enemies. Contrast the moral tone to day of the German nation with that of the British nation, of the Belgian, or the French, or the Russian, or the Italian, or the Serbian. See Belgium, for instance, so undaunted amidst her disasters, so sublime in her sacrifices, so morally supreme, though bleeding and prostrate, and devastated and desolate. See, on the other hand, Germany, so unscrupulous in her aggression, so immoral in her atrocities, so diabolical in her methods and demoniac in her deeds, so degraded in her mendacities, and so contemptible in her apologies for inexorable crimes. It is necessary to bear all this in mind so that we may realise in full the necessity, always great but never greater than now, of fighting to a finish the stupendous struggle in which the Empire is engaged. If our Princes and people were so proud and ready and willing at first to volunteer their all in aid of our Sovereign and in defence of the Empire, how much more proud should we not be to day that it is the privilege and happy destiny of India and her soldiers

to take part with all His Majesty's subjects and soldiers in a war of which the righteousness and justice are proved more and more from day to day, as the struggle proceeds? How much more ready and willing and anxious too should we not be to put at our Sovereign's disposal all we possess and all we are capable of to help His Majesty and his Allies to exterminate an enemy who has given so many proofs of what hideous fate there would be in store for us all from Prussian predominance and German aggrandisement

### THE STRUGGLE

Our soldiers have done well and we have every hope and confidence they will do as they have done till the end. The Prime Minister has voiced the public thought and feeling that the battle fields of France and Flanders bear an undying tribute to their bravery. And our soldiers have fought not in France and Flanders alone. They have fought among the forces of the Crown in no fewer than seven other areas of war and in regard to these secondary scenes of action those fighting there and laying down their lives were engaged in a public service not less important and patriotic and not less essential to the Empire, as Lord Curzon has recently shown.

The struggle must continue, and we all must be prepared for a long struggle, a hard struggle but, please God, in the end a struggle crowned with everlasting victory. What is taking place in the United Kingdom to day must inspire us all to go and do likewise, each according to his capacity and every one according to his opportunity. The people there are realizing the immensity of the struggle. Mr Lloyd George, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and now the Minister for Munitions, put the position thus to a Manchester audience in the last week —

Now I come as a committee of the State to carry the most urgent errand ever told to the ears of a Nation's audience. Our country is fighting for its very life, our country is fighting for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does upon what it is prepared to sacrifice will depend the issue whether Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, without influence and the obedient slave of a cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

The Prime Minister in his speech before the House of Commons on the 15th June last—a speech which has been rightly described as his message to the country and the Empire—has told us —

A supreme cause is at stake. We have each and all of us to respond with whatever we have, with whatever we can give and, what is harder still with whatever we can sacrifice to the dominating and inexorable call.

### INDIA'S SHARE

I have said above how our Sovereign and his Vicerey have given our country a signal proof of their confidence and trust by placing our soldiers in the forefront of the struggle. All that we should concern ourselves with, while this war lasts, is to prove ourselves worthy of that trust. From the first we have shown, and to the last

we will show, that India knows her duty recognises her obligations, and is prepared with all the subjects of His Majesty in all his Empire to devote herself, body and mind and soul to the successful prosecution of the cause which is her own because it is the cause of her Sovereign and of the Empire of which she forms an integral and inseparable part

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India can give the best she has to that cause. She has a people of 31½ crores or 315 millions composed of many warlike races who have fought the fight of the Empire whenever called upon with courage with tenacity, with singular fidelity and with irresistible dash and heedlessness of danger and death. Great Britain with a population of 45 millions has provided 2 millions or 20 lakhs of soldiers and is providing a million or 10 lakhs more. Men from every rank, from every walk and career of life have come forward of their own will, and are coming forward of their own will tearing themselves away from home and family and all the ties that bind and sweeten life to place their young hopeful and valuable lives at their country's and their King's disposal.

France with a population of 40 millions has two millions and a quarter of soldiers serving at the front. She has just called out the class of 1916—boys of 18—the first flower of her youth to arms. These youths are the sons and brothers of men who are fighting or who have laid down their lives. They are the sons of mothers who are widows, perhaps the last remnants of a home that is already on the verge of desolation. And yet they have rushed to the call of *la patrie en danger*. It is a heavy toll on posterity.

What cannot India do similarly from her immense population? She can give ten times, twenty times, aye forty times, if required the two lacs that have gone. The King Emperor and his Ministers have only to ask, and our warriors and the descendants of warriors will flock in thousands and hundreds of thousands in response to the call. India may not give enough of financial aid because of her poverty. She may not give enough of munitions because of her backwardness in industry. But she can give her men more than all the Empire can supply. She only awaits the call.

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its services at the disposal of Government for supplying the soldiers with provisions, clothing and foot wear, for helping the sick and wounded, and for organising sanitary measures at the front. For this purpose they have spent 5½ millions of pounds or more than 7½ crores of rupees. Professor Vinogradoff, the Russian Professor at Oxford, well remarks that Zemstvos thus provided the spectacle of "a grand mobilisation of society in the service of the Commonwealth—a mobilisation not ordered but spontaneous and organic in which all municipalities, schools, district boards and private individuals and charitable institutions, all joined hands thus affording to the world an unexpected revelation of the capacity of the Russian people to manage their own affairs independently of bureaucratic help. May not we too act in this spirit and organise ourselves in each Province and Presidency to place voluntarily our contributions and our services, however and whenever required, at the disposal of Government? In this connection we should always bear in mind what the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, said from the very first that "there could be no nobler opportunity than that of serving one's country, when its very existence is at stake and when its cause is just and right, and that there never was a time in our history when the crisis was so great and imperative as it is now or a cause more just and right."

#### THE WOMEN'S PART

Ladies and gentlemen, what our women have done in this Presidency under the energetic and intelligent lead of Lady Willingdon is to us a matter for very great satisfaction. Under Her Excellency's whole-hearted and enthusiastic inspiration women of all classes, creeds and communities have worked with remarkable success for the comfort of those that are in the fight and for the alleviation of the sick and the wounded. Great and valuable as has been their work, there is need for more, and there shall be need for much more of it as the war proceeds. It is idle to think of its early termination. It is simply pusillanimous to prattle of peace under the present circumstances. We must fix our distant gaze on the day when the Allied forces enter Berlin and the sword of the German Emperor—the enemy of Peace and Freedom and Humanity—is at the feet of His Majesty and his august Allies. Peace, till that day comes, will not be the peace for which the Empire is putting all at stake. It is for that peace the struggle has been maintained and will be endured, and the noble part our women have played hitherto must be played, and I have no doubt it shall be played, with the devotion and silent sacrifice which are their characteristics.

#### THE CALL FOR CHARITY

To help them to do their part, men must come to their aid—not the rich and the well-to-do alone but men even of moderate means. There are calls for charity in other directions also, as you all well know. Sorrow and loss and suffering are rampant on all sides. The war seems almost to devour the coming generation. Day after day we read the tale of Honour, but we hardly realise all that the columns convey. If we look at the illustrated papers and see the youths, the

hardless boys, who have gone to their final rest, a pang reaches the heart as the thought comes over us, that it is the fathers to be, of a coming generation, that are being immolated on the altars. And the lines of Tennyson come back to our minds.—

‘O father, wheresoe’er thou be,  
Who pledgedst now thy gallant son,  
A shot, ere half thy draught he dono,  
Hath stilled the heart that beat from thee

O mother, praying God may save  
Thy sailor, whilst thy head is howed,  
His heavy shotted hammock ahroud  
Drops in his vast and wandering grava

We have known these lines for fifty years. Yet we never realised their terrible truth as we have realised it in less than the fifty weeks of this all-devouring war. Those fathers and mothers are everywhere and many of them are in our own midst, and among them the highest in the land. We can only convey to these our deep sympathy and our unstinted admiration for laying on the altars of patriotism their dearest and their best with surprising fortitude and undeterred devotion to duty. But there are many, many, many more unknown to us, whom the loss means not the extinction of hope and joy alone, but desolate destitution also. There the call comes in for true charity, and because the destitution must be vast, and is vast, our charity should be organised as it has been organised in every part of the Kingdom and Empire. To that organised charity we should all devote what we can spare, and we, ladies and gentlemen, should make it our duty not only to give ourselves what we can but to get from all around us what they can give. In this way we too can do our part—small, very small indeed, but of no mean account in the aggregate.

#### INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY

We must be reluctant, and we are all most reluctant, to increase the difficulties of Government by any unreasonable or inappropriate demand. But our people’s anxiety for our unfortunate countrymen in Germany’s custody is neither unreasonable nor inappropriate. It is necessarily great and wide spread, and all the more when we are told how the British prisoners are treated. It was inevitable, of course that their sufferings should be unusual and their position difficult in a hostile land, among people who cannot know their language, and whose language they cannot understand, and with customs and religious observances foreign to German knowledge and German sympathy. But when we add to these inevitable risks of war the cruel fate that may be meted out to them, and which we have good reason to apprehend because Germany has placed herself beyond all bounds of humanity, the hearts of many and many must be sore with fear and anxiety, and we cannot forget the claims of sympathy and concern for those of our countrymen and countrywomen, whose sons or husbands or brothers or fathers are cut off from all aid and all means of making their needs known or their fate remedied. I have

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everlasting debtors I am sure you will all support unanimously and with acclamation the Resolution that will be moved for your acceptance, expressing our deep gratitude and joyful thanks for the honours granted to India in response to our countrymen's universal wish and prayer. There is this further consideration. If Lord Hardinge's services cannot be spared to India after March 1916, it may be because he is required for greater services to his Sovereign and the Empire in other parts. But the most important consideration is that, wherever he may be, Lord Hardinge's powerful influence will always be felt in all issues relating to India's future and her proper place in the councils of the Empire.

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Mr H. A.  
Hardy.

### THE QUESTION OF REUNION

I will now deal with the question that has of late exercised so many minds with regard to our own differences about the Congress and Conference Constitution. I approach the question not without reluctance and diffidence, because I am conscious that in 1907 I publicly advocated the severance of the Extremists from the Moderates, and I may not altogether be free from what may be regarded as prejudice. But no one can more sincerely desire than I do—and I have given some proof of it—that if it is honestly possible we should all work on one common platform in our country's service. The question is if it is honestly possible. I entirely agree that co-operation and organised efforts are necessary for achieving progress. I absolutely disapprove of personal feelings and personal motives interfering with the success of the proposed "reunion." I do not wish that "the ship of reunion should be wrecked on mere pebbles." But, ladies and gentlemen, with all our desire for reunion, we cannot shut our eyes to the facts which confront us. Who are they who ask us for reunion? If they are those who separated from us in 1907, because they would not subscribe to principles which we had placed in the forefront of our programme, based on our deep-rooted conviction that we could not otherwise serve faithfully our country's true interests—if they are those who publicly denounced our programme, reviled our leaders and assailed our methods—if they are those whose pronouncements at times bordered on disloyalty, should we be wise or honest if we allowed ourselves to be carried away by mere sonorous appeals to union, unity, concord and co-operation? Are we wrong if we feel that we cannot be true to our principles and the faith that is in us and that we cannot serve our country's true interests as we ought, without insisting that some safeguards must be placed against a repetition of all that culminated in the split at Surat? I will tell you this for myself. I attended three consecutive sessions of the Congress at Bombay in 1904 when Sir Henry Cotton presided and when Sir William Wedderburn was among us, at Benares in 1905 when the late Mr Gokhale presided, and at Calcutta in 1906 when Mr Dadabhai Naoroji was president. I honestly sought to know the true state of things, and the conviction grew upon me that the Congress movement was in great danger, because I observed that we had irreconcilables in our midst who would wreck the fabric that had been built with so much devotion.

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and so many fond hopes if we did not yield to their intolerance and violent methods. I saw no possibility of concord and co operation with them. That is why it became necessary to frame the rules and adopt a Constitution. We turned nobody away. We forced no one to separate from us. Eight long years have passed since then. Views might and must have altered. Mistakes might have been recognised, and possibly now there may be a chance of reunion. But ought there not to be an honest avowal of the change? In politics men see no cause for shame in an honest change of views and in an honest avowal of the change.

We have been told that those who separated from us in 1907 and their friends are willing to come back and that they at heart adopt our creed, but that they should not be asked to subscribe to it by signing the declaration. I confess I see no reason for such exemption. Why should they not do what all of us have been doing, are doing, and will do? We have been told similarly that they should be permitted to be elected at public meetings called by bodies not affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee. This again is a claim to superiority and exemption which we cannot admit. We ourselves undergo the ordeal. Why should they not? There is no humiliation in their being asked to do or accept what we ourselves do and accept. But this is not all. The above demands have been accompanied with the clear intimation that these gentlemen mean to return within the Congress fold with the intention to make us conform to their methods and their ways.

It comes to this after all. They want to enter the house we live in, not by the usual door, but by a special entrance, in order that they may be able to turn us out of it at a later day. I confess, ladies and gentlemen, that if I were living in a house and an outsider made such demand, I should shut the door and feel very much inclined to use some very unparliamentary language.

All this shows that there is no real unity of views and, therefore, no likelihood of union, concord and co operation. When I was in Kathiawar, there was a general complaint that the Rulers and Chiefs did not act unitedly and thus weakened their position and injured their common interests. And a shrewd and able Rajput lady, the mother of a Ruling Chief remarked to me, "It is not possible. You can put together in one united load a number of sugarcane pieces, but can you put together those straight pieces with round pumpkins? There was truth and wisdom in that remark, and I would respectfully request that we should follow the Rajput lady's wise advice. Let us leave the round pumpkins alone and keep the straight pieces together, and add as many more of them as we can get, with open eyes and honest purpose.

#### OUR CLAIMS

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not the time for discussing claims which Government either in India or the United Kingdom cannot attend to. And this is not the time when we could think of doing any-

thing or urging anything that could in the remotest degree embarrass Government. As I have already said before, while the war lasts all other thoughts should be laid aside and we should devote ourselves and not only let our rulers devote themselves, but help them to devote themselves, to the supreme task which demands their every thought and every effort. Our claims are not unknown. Our claims are not unjust. Our claims have the sympathy and support of the best minds here and in Great Britain. And we must be content to wait till the victory of our soldiers ensures the safety and security of the State and Empire. Our claims will then be considered and adjudged by the light of all that has occurred and by the light of all that we have offered and endured and done and deserved. We see what is passing in the United Kingdom itself. All claims and controversies are suspended. Liberals and Conservatives, Home Rulers and Labourites, have all agreed to set aside for the time all differences and to coalesce and co-operate with one single aim and to one single purpose. And in this regard, I would venture to claim your particular attention to what the Prime Minister told the House of Commons in vindication of his unprecedented course in changing the Liberal Ministry into a National Government —

There is not a man more faithful than I to the great principles of public policy which during the best part of thirty years have been to me the aim, the inspiration, the moulding and governing power of such services as I have been able to render to the State. I recede from nothing. I abandon nothing. I sacrifice nothing. What I have held in the past I hold to day as strongly as I have ever done, what in the future if I have any future I shall work for and fight for with whatever remains to me of conviction, of hope, of energy and of vital force.

A unique national exigency demanded from us actual and visible co-operation, unreserved and whole-hearted concentration upon a single purpose shared and pursued by men of every section, every party, of every political creed.

It would be presumptuous, of course, to argue from this more than this that the example set by the loftiest in power and position is worthy to be followed by the humblest of us at this unique national exigency. You all know what sacrifices were called forth and must have been borne when Lord Haldane quietly gave up the Woolsack, when Mr. Churchill parted from the Navy, when Sir Edward Carson was made Attorney-General and when men like Mr. Balfour and the Marquis of Lansdowne agreed to serve under Mr. Asquith. And, among the people themselves, think of what the working men have done. All the restrictions laid down by the Trade Unions, all the hard fought rights they had secured have been suspended and subordinated at the call the Government has made for the preservation and the safety of the State and the Empire.

There are questions of course which we can and should discuss with propriety and with advantage to all and embarrassment to none. And to these I would respectfully suggest that you should confine yourselves at this Conference.

## INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT.

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Our industrial advancement is one of those questions; and what Sir M. Visvesvaraya, whom Poona well remembers, said the other day, as Dewan of Mysore, is well worthy of our deepest attention. He showed to us that the output of India is regularly between 1/20 and 1/10 of the corresponding production per head in the countries of Europe. Taking Mysore for his test naturally, he showed that the value annually of the produce of agriculture, manufactures and other occupations reached the total of 18 crores. The population of the Mysore State numbered 59 lacs. The result was Rs 31 per head. In Europe the corresponding rate of production was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600—that is, about 10 to 20 times. Making allowances due to climate and physical strength, this comparison must make us all think furiously. Is there no scope for us here to be of some use to mitigate the grave misfortune and disability the above comparison demonstrates? The days of dependency solely on our *Maharaja* Government are past and gone, and we must put our own shoulders to the wheel, if this heavy handicap is to be removed not at once, not rapidly, but appreciably from year to year by strenuous and patient and persevering endeavour. No doubt Government help and co-operation will be necessary, and we will be able to demand that and secure that if we succeed in deserving it.

You must have noticed that Mr Alfred Chatterton said at Mysore that Mysore was the only part of India, where the educated section of the people interested itself in furtherance of industrial development and had helped to lay the foundations of an industrial system, which would be an enduring one. I am not competent enough to sit in judgment on this sweeping remark. But I think the educated in our Presidency have not been so far behind Mysore as Mr. Chatterton with obvious partiality declared. His Excellency the Governor's recent remarks, when he opened the vernacular school building of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, here, I am sure, not escaped your attention. His Excellency dwelt on the importance of promoting various enterprises, which would develop our industrial, commercial and agricultural possibilities, and added that it was no good turning out a large number of trained young men, unless by development of our country we are able to give them opportunities of doing good work and showing enterprise in many professions. Government was willing, said His Excellency, so far as it was able, to assist such enterprises, but the initiative must come from the people themselves. We are bound to acknowledge with gratitude what the Bombay Government did under the late Governor, Lord Sydenham, in this direction. Here in Poona and in Ahmedabad, Lord Sydenham has left lasting memorials of his indefatigable and laudable endeavours to promote the industrial and commercial advancement of this Presidency.

## AGRICULTURE.

Our largest and most important industry is agriculture, and the Poona Agricultural College is another monument of Lord Sydenham's beneficent endeavours. Under such a Principal as our friend, Dr. Mann, it is doing splendid work, and I would earnestly request

those of you who are attending this Conference from distant parts to see for yourselves the good work this College is doing. I have the good fortune to live in its neighbourhood and I am in a position to say that I know of no institution which is helping so largely our Presidency, because it is helping to promote the interests and the welfare of the largest part of our poor population. To make two blades grow instead of one is undoubtedly of the greatest benefit, and that is the work the Poona Agricultural College is devoting itself to, and if it receives all the support it deserves it will be able to extend the sphere of its usefulness more and more from year to year. You can learn there the two essential requisites in which our people are so deficient, viz., the value of labour saving appliances and machinery and the more scientific methods of agriculture. In this connection, too, I would request your consideration of the Diwan of Mysore's valuable remarks. He has told us that there is plenty of labour in our own country, but there is no organisation to develop and exploit it. He has told us also that our agriculturists are not fully employed from four to six months in the year, and with due organisation they would learn to employ their idle hours more usefully in the development of rural industries of which the oldest viz., weaving, is the most important, because it maintains the largest industrial population in this country. Yet it is languishing for lack of organisation. Here, gentlemen, you have a vast field for beneficent work and that activity which blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

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#### THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE

And in this connection I would draw your particular attention to the protection and preservation of cattle. During the last famine, nothing taxed the energies of the authorities and the charitable men more than the saving of cattle from fodder famine. Every year when rain is plentiful a vast amount of fodder goes to waste which, if properly preserved, would in bad seasons prevent one of the most awful and painful of calamities, the starvation and the death of the poor dumb animals on which the ryot's fortune and the country's agricultural welfare so largely depend. The last Administration Report shows that in 1913-14 there was an increase in the number of fires compared to the previous year (1912-13), and the explanation given is that in the latter year in all the Circles except the Central Circle, because of a pressing demand for grass and grazing the forests were cleared of much inflammable material. The significance of this fact ought not to escape notice. If the forests are cleared of much inflammable material, there will be few forest fires, and if this clearing is systematically resorted to then much inflammable material will be preserved. As advocated with remarkable zeal and perseverance by Mr Purshotamdas Thakordas, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency's Famine Committee, during the last famine there will thus be a great saving of the ryot's cattle when fodder famine prevails, as is not unfrequently the case. Only this very year, when the rains were late, the price of fodder rose so rapidly and became so excessive that a gentleman who was in close touch with the conditions that prevailed, told me that if the rains were delayed for a fortnight more cattle would be sold for a half or a fourth of their usual price, as the

poor ryot could not afford to feed them at that rate and would rather part with them than see them starve and die

### CHEAPER JUSTICE

That justice should be cheap easily accessible and within the reach of the poorest is a necessity which no one will deny To leave their fields or their daily work and trudge miles away from home and field to the court house or camp is a hardship which entails in many cases a denial of justice to the poorest and most deserving May we not direct our thought and energies to the provision of something like the Cantonal Courts in Egypt which Lord Kitchener introduced recently in 1912 and where justice can be administered without great cost in the manner most conformable to local custom and local knowledge by the elders selected from among the ryots of the district ?

### THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AND RAILWAYS

Repeated attention has been called to the hardships endured by the third class passengers It seems strange that a hardship so real and so manifestly iniquitous should remain unredressed so long The third class passengers contribute more than 90 per cent of the earnings of the Railways from passenger traffic Why is it that the greatest hardship is inflicted on those who contribute the most ? Only because they are poor and voiceless If anywhere the poor people are treated like dumb driven cattle it is on our Railways in the sight of us all by those who earn their livelihood from their contributions more than from the contributions of others The Local Government has no power It can only recommend to the Railway Board and the latter seems to be all powerful without commensurate responsibility Complaints to the Companies are useless Complaints to the Railway Board are met by the stereotyped reply that there is not sufficient rolling stock But why is there not sufficient rolling stock ? The Companies take the money from the poor passengers and fail to fulfil their contract Is there no tribunal that can compel the fulfilment ? Ought there not to be such a tribunal ? The Railway Board should be that tribunal and its plea of helplessness is discreditable and deplorable We must request one of our members on the Vicernys Legislative Council to ask for a return of the money spent by the Railways in supplying goods wagons compared to the money spent in supplying rolling stock for passengers since the constitution of the Railway Board in 1904 It is incumbent on us to raise our voice on behalf of those who suffer thus almost daily in our sight till those responsible for the evil are brought to a perception of their clear duty for providing the necessary remedy The law is clear, as was shown recently The Railway regulations provide penalties against passengers who enter a compartment holding the full number marked for carriage and refuse to get out when asked by the Railway officials But the latter give no aid The interests of the Companies are their care and the interests of the Companies seem opposed to the public interest Would the Companies like the people to take the law in their own hands ? Are they waiting for that ultimate result ? What will it come to when that remedy is resorted to ? We do not wish it We would like to avoid it We only feel that the time has come for giving the warning

## THE CO OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Presidential  
Address.*Mr H A  
Wadia.*

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the memorable pronouncement of our King Emperor during his visit to our country was the following —

If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilized to the full I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country

For that great and glorious future we can never do enough. But it is a matter of great satisfaction that the co operative movement is gathering force and growing and extending with remarkable results year after year. As the Government of India's recent Resolution shows, nothing beyond a few scattered experiments indicated the starting of the movement in India in 1904. In 1914 there were over 12,000 societies with nearly six lakhs of members and a working capital of over five crores of rupees. The movement has gone beyond the doubting and the experimental stage. It has now taken root in our soil and its benefits, economic, educational, social and moral, are obvious to all, and I am glad to say that they are becoming increasingly obvious to those for whom the movement is intended and on whose help its success must so largely depend. In this direction the work done by Mr Devadhar of the Servants of India Society deserves our grateful recognition. The co operative movement has no more sincere advocate, no more prudent friend, and no more energetic worker, as is now generally known and acknowledged. The Resolution of the Government of India shows very forcibly that the six lakhs of members mean that the numbers directly affected, including their families, can scarcely be less than 30 lakhs, and that if account is taken of the benefits to outsiders, which have followed the spread of this movement, particularly the reduction of the general rate of interest, it can fairly be claimed that the movement has brought genuine relief to sixty lakhs of people. The Resolution declares that this is a very gratifying and indeed phenomenal outcome of ten years work. Of course, this means also that with our 30 crores of population the movement needs all the efforts of many hundred workers like Mr Devadhar, and there is no work more deserving of the constant attention and energies and devotion of our District and Provincial Conferences year after year.

## CONCLUSION

There is work enough in these and other such directions for those who care and those who will. Our great Motherland has constant need of all our care, all our devotion and all our service. The object of gatherings such as these is that we may draw strength and support from each other and carry with us to our daily task greater knowledge, clearer perception, higher resolve, and unfaltering faith, to enable us to work in those paths which greater minds that speak to us from the dead past and the living present have laid down so that we may do our duty and leave to those that come after us a larger heritage in our country's peaceful progress, in her increasing prosperity and contentment, and in her greater freedom and happiness.

## Visit by Lord and Lady Willingdon.

About five minutes before the termination of the Presidential speech, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their Private Secretary, arrived and were received at the entrance of the pavilion by Mr Apte, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mrs Apte and Mrs Ranade and the Secretaries of the Conference and led up to the platform amidst ringing cheers from the audience, who rose to their feet to welcome their honoured guests. After all had taken their seats and the President had finished his address, he rose again and said —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is usual after the President's address to proceed with the election of the Subjects Committee and settle the questions to be brought before the Conference, they have to be duly proposed and accepted by the Subjects Committee before they can be submitted to the Conference. Among the resolutions, however, there is one to-day, in regard to which the proposing and accepting will be a mere formality, and I trust it may be dispensed with in the present instance in view of the arrival of Their Excellencies. I am sure you will agree with me that the occasion justifies this departure from our established practice. I, therefore, take leave to call upon Dr Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar to move the resolution conveying to the King Emperor assurances of our devoted loyalty to the Throne (Cheers)

## FIRST RESOLUTION.



### Assurances of Loyalty.

DR SIR RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR (Poona) moved the first resolution of the Conference as follows —

*Mr President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have great pleasure in placing before you runs thus —*

“This Conference desires to give expression to its profound loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Throne and to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor, and to the people of Great Britain its unshakable allegiance to the British connection. This Conference further desires solemnly to assure His Majesty and the British people of their firm determination to stand by the Empire at all hazards in the terrible and exhausting struggle in which the whole Empire is engaged.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Our great law giver, Manu, enjoins worshipful reverence for the Sovereign by saying that a king, though a boy, should not be looked down upon as an ordinary mortal. The king is a great deity in the form of a human being. He who, through infatuation, is disloyal to him certainly meets with destruction. Such is the feeling ingrained in the heart of a Hindu from time immemorial, and this is the feeling we entertain towards our Sovereign, the King-



Emperor of India This feeling is based upon solid reasons also so that it is firmly settled in our hearts and is indestructible The King is the representative primarily of the British nation and ever since the British got possession of India, they have been endeavouring to raise and elevate her, and the result is a happy and thorough change in the condition of the country and in the ideas and notions of the people India has all along been cut up into a number of different states, each with a language of its own and irreconcilable with each other When the great Chinese traveller, Huen Tshang, toured through the country from 620 to 645 A D., there were as many as eighty different kingdoms though some of them were subordinate to others and from the historical information that we have been able to gather from inscriptions it is plain that these states were in a chronic condition of war with each other Even after the advent of Mahomedans the country in a short time came to be in that condition independent Mahomedan kingdoms having sprung up by the side of those belonging to Hindus The Indian people is a conglomerate of different races and communities widely different from each other in language customs and manners And if now a feeling of unity has sprung up in the hearts of the Madrisis the Bengalis, the Hindustanis the Punjabis the Gujratis, and the Mirathis it is due not only to the fact that we owe allegiance to one sovereign but also to the beneficent policy pursued by the Government The British Government have organised a complete system of education which no Mahomedan or Hindu Government attempted before For myself I may state that my loyalty for the British took possession of my heart when I found it

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Dr S R G  
Bhandarkar

orders, value payable parcels insured valuables, &c, so that in this respect the country has undergone transformation which was not even dreamed of before the British came into this country. And the transformation is wonderful when we cast our eyes on the electric telegraph which carries our messages 1600 to 1800 miles away in about two hours. A full description of the benefits conferred upon India by the British will require a big volume. But the brief indication I have made will be enough for my purpose. In the 17th and 18th centuries the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and the English were struggling with each other for the possession of India and it was, I believe, a Providential arrangement that the English should have triumphed over all as, I believe, they are the most fitted for awakening our dormant millions and starting India on a new and brilliant career in the future (Cheers) And they have been nobly pursuing their mission and I have no doubt will more strenuously pursue it in future, especially after the present frightful war (Loud cheers) We, therefore, feel ourselves indissolubly bound to the British people by the strongest possible ties (Hear, hear) They are the ties of affection and respect (hear, hear), and this affection and respect for them will go on ever increasing as our relations become closer (Loud applause)

Sir A. G.  
Chandavarkar

SIR NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR (Bombay) seconded the resolution thus :—

Mr President, Your Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen—The resolution which has been placed before you has been rendered necessary by the fact that the Empire of His Majesty the King Emperor is engaged in the greatest war that the world has ever till now witnessed. The resolution speaks of this war as a terrible struggle and an exhausting one. Much more appropriate would it be, and in strict consonance with the existing situation, if, borrowing the language of the Prime Minister, we were to speak of the war not so much as an exhausting one as that, in the wise dispensation of Providence, it has come to give fresh and more vigorous life to the Empire by renewing its spiritual life, to show to the civilized world that the tie between England and India is not of a loose character but that they both stand shoulder to shoulder, both as one who in the march of events will, as they proceed along the centuries, harmonise civilizations (cheers) and humanise the world (Continued cheers) The songs of the old saints of India and the teachings of the old poets of England say that man and society should live not for bread and butter alone, but for the soul of man, the soul of the nation, and the soul of the world (Cheers) When Mr Asquith, in the first speech which he delivered in the House of Commons after the commencement of this war, spoke of it as a spiritual conflict, he perhaps had no idea how that significant expression of his, on which he laid emphasis, in support of the cause England had taken up in entering on the war, had a special bearing on the relations between England and India. Do you think, when we are talking of the wave of loyalty which has flowed through the country after this war commenced, that it is a mere accident, as if it had suddenly dropped from the clouds to our surprise, and that we rose one morning to find unexpectedly that the heart of England and

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India beat together? No it is not an accident. Dreadful as this crisis is, it has enabled India to see the soul of England in its true perspective and enabled England to see the soul of India in its proper light. The war has brought out the prominent fact that the two nations have marched and have to march on for their mutual good and that in process of time England will conquer India and India will conquer England—a mutual conquest of heart and hand (hear, hear)—both standing before the world with the glorious traditions of the past of each as civilising angels for the good of the world. Mark even though briefly, the events that immediately preceded the announcement of the war. See the golden thread of the heart union of England and India running through them amidst the superficially blurring sights of our controversies. Not to go back before 911 towards the end of that year His Majesty the King Emperor paid India his gracious visit. It was not an accident. And by his kindly words and acts, his movements of sympathy for his Indian subjects of all classes he as if by a magic wand drew out the hearts of those subjects high and low, and attracted them afresh to the heart of the British Empire by his winning ways and royal heart. In 1911 another significant event took place when England saw the soul of India through India's poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore (hear, hear) and found out how much the richness of poetry and imagination and spirituality there was to be discovered in India. Then came the war without our knowing it at a time when England and India had recognised each other's soul. Then Indian soldiers went to England to serve the Empire with British soldiers to stand shoulder to shoulder with them and fight for the Empire and their work has been highly praised. And then happened a tragic event which in its very tragedy united England and India. I refer to the national loss we sustained by the death of Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. (Loud cheers.) He died and in the universal mourning of the Empire from the King Emperor down to the poorest man and woman in India we witnessed through our hearts how the heart of England and the heart of India beat together. Therein

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Not we only. Even in England there have been complaints to that effect as to the rights of Englishmen themselves. In those moments we are apt to judge England's principle and policy by the utterances of those of her statesmen who dwell more on India's backwardness than her progressive spirit. But such judgments of ours, evoked by the heat of passing controversies fail to take note of one feature of the English character, that the Englishman is better than his word. He is a very bad talker but a very good doer. He is combative, likes a good constitutional fight and agrees to confer a right when you have shown that you are earnest and loyal. That is the lesson of English history. If we, young and old do not desire to forget the lesson so taught, we should know that if in political matters we seem to go backward at times that is but to go forward under the British rule. We are but witnessing here a familiar sight of British history, it is like the waves of the ocean they go back only for the purpose of taking a step forward each time (Hear, hear). That is the significance of this relation between England and India, and that is why we consider it our duty and privilege to be loyal and attached to the British rule. That loyalty binds us to England, it makes our hearts and England's heart inseparable. It is this spirit of loyalty that will bind closer and closer England to India, India leading England in some ways and England leading India in others and both united, never divided. In this spirit which animates us, I second this resolution and ask you to carry it with enthusiasm (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers)

Honble Sir  
President  
Rajawade

THE HONBLE SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA (Bombay), in supporting the resolution said —

Mr President Your Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen,—In rising to support the resolution so eloquently placed before you it appears to me that facts figures or arguments are not necessary to commend it to your unanimous acceptance. It is however, the fashion to expect speeches when a resolution is proposed, seconded or supported and as I do not wish to be out of fashion I will inflict a speech upon you

It is indeed gratifying to find that on the occasion of such a grave crisis as the present when the Empire is involved in a stupendous war, the princes and the people of India are whole heartedly united in their unswerving loyalty to the British Crown (Hear hear). Though the war has continued for more than a year, the determination of the people remains as firm and resolute as at its commencement to stand shoulder to shoulder by the side of the British nation and help to prosecute the war to a successful issue

There have been many mistakes and miscalculations, as is inevitable in a crisis like the present but it is not my intention to dilate upon all of them. I will confine my remarks to only one miscalculation not on our part but on that of Germany which I think has a direct bearing on the resolution which is now before you. It appears that Germany relying implicitly upon the reports received from its agents who were distributed in all parts of the world to carry on an elaborate system of espionage firmly believed that Great Britain

would never involve herself in a European war as she dare not risk the danger of internal disturbances in India. The Germans were convinced that the people of India were groaning under the tyrannical rule of England and were waiting for a suitable opportunity to throw off the British yoke. They honestly believed that if English statesmen were foolish enough to disregard this danger and took a hand in the European conflict it would furnish the opportunity for which the Indian people had been waiting for long, and England would find herself so much involved in India that she would prove negligible in the European operations and would very likely lose the Indian Empire. In view of these facts which as I have already said were implicitly believed the German Empire remained perfectly sanguine of Britain's neutrality. In spite of all the supposed danger of the situation Britain did decide to take a hand in the War and Germany has been presumably anxiously waiting for the *contretemps* in India which was so fondly anticipated. The actual result must have been quite an eye opener to the Germans. Immediately British participation in the War was announced, the princes and the people of India rose like one man not to throw off the British yoke (hear, hear) but to give substantial and tangible proofs of their deep and abiding loyalty to the British Crown. It was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the assurances of deep rooted loyalty which were proclaimed from the public platforms and in the vernacular press were sincere and genuine and that the public men in the country had correctly represented the views and the sentiments of the people of India. As a matter of fact the political leaders in India who were looked upon by the officials with some amount of suspicion have been completely vindicated. Indian loyalty is not due to favours received or favours to come but it is based on the deep rooted conviction that the real salvation of India lies in the British association. They firmly believe that genuine patriotism calls for a perfect understanding between the Indian and English people. This sentiment has been given eloquent expression to by my friend Sir Narayan Chandra Iyer when he said that there must be a partnership of souls between India and England (Hear, hear). If such partnership is formed in all sincerity there is nothing which can keep India from attaining the highest goal to which any country can aspire. It is this hope, it is this conviction, which has made possible the present phenomenon of a United India ready and willing to fulfil every call of duty, every call of help and co-operation in the stupendous task which lies before the British Empire.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you any further. A resolution of the kind which is now before you does not need words to commend it to your unanimous acceptance. The feeling of unswerving loyalty permeates throughout the length and breadth of this country and it is but appropriate that you should carry it with acclamation. (Loud cheers.)

THE HONBLE MR V S SRINIVASA SASTRI in further support of the resolution, said —

Mr President, Your Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen — The President has tried in his eloquent speech to give expression to the

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Loyalty

Honble Sir  
Iyer  
Rahimtoola

Honble Sir  
V S Srinivasa  
Sastri

cerned, stood as firm as a rock and fulfilled in the highest measure all the hopes and expectations formed of her (Cheers) But, because we accept this resolution so cheerfully and so whole heartedly, it does not necessarily follow that this country is absolutely satisfied and has no criticism to offer in regard to her present condition. It is a matter of common history that our grievances are many and varied, and that we in this country labour under many disabilities which need to be remedied. That this country has never been allowed her just share in the administration of her own affairs and has always studiously been refused her proper place in the Empire is a proposition which no one will dare seriously to dispute (Heir heir) But for all that, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that this is neither the occasion nor the time to formulate our demands or to ventilate our grievances.

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In view of the crisis with which the Empire is now confronted, we consider it for the moment the bounden duty of this country—in common with the other units of the Empire—not only to place at the feet of the Throne, our unalloyed devotion and loyalty, of which there has never been the slightest doubt, but also to do our best to help the Empire in every possible way in its hour of need and trial. We do most fervently hope, however, that as soon as the war is over, our august Sovereign and the great English Democracy on whom we rely so much will take early steps to remove the many disabilities under which we labour and to redress the many wrongs under which we are smarting, not as the reward of services rendered, because these were offered and received spontaneously, but as the result of that new angle of vision and that capacity for understanding each other which, we are told on the highest authority, have now happily come into existence.

With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution and trust that you will carry it in a manner which will be indicative of your enthusiasm, earnestness and sincerity.

REV N V FILAK (Ahmednagar) further supported the resolution in Marathi in the following words —

युद्धासारखे प्रसंग अत्यंत भयंकर होत, तशात सत्याच अदृष्टपूर्व, अश्रुतपूर्व युरोपि अन युद्ध म्हणजे युद्ध प्रलयकाल आहे तरी ह्या असल्या प्रलयकालाही एक परमरम्य मूर्ति जगापुढे उभी आहे. किंबहुना तिचे सारे सौंदर्य ह्या कालानच जगाला व्यक्त करून दाखविले आहे. “जसे धर्मवीर धर्मप्रीत्यर्थ प्राण देतात, तसे कवी सौंदर्यप्रीत्यर्थ प्राण देतात,” (Poets die for beauty as martyrs for faith,) असं मिसिस ट्राउनिंगचं एक वाक्य प्रसिद्ध आहे. ह्या वाक्यातला Poets कवी हा शब्द काढून त्याच्या जागी men माणसे हा शब्द घातला आणि हे बिटानिएला लायू केले, तर बरोबर काय पडत ह्या युद्धाने शर, सत्त्वधीर बिटानिएचें सारे सौंदर्य एकाचटन जगापुढे उभे राहिले, आणि जग त्या सादयांप्रीत्यर्थ वाटेल तो त्याग करायला सिद्ध झाले. याच्यापुढे आयरिश अल्स्टरवाले सारा भेदाभेद विसरले, दक्षिण आफ्रिका बिटानिएची सराती वहीण बनली, ऑस्ट्रेलियाला, कानड्याला स्वतःचा कारभार सुचवतासा झाला, हिंदिस्तानाच्या स्वभावसिद्ध राजनिष्ठेला प्रत्यक्ष फळें आली साराशे जग विचित्र आहे तरी ह्या वैचित्र्यातले ऐनय सकटामुळ नेतान्त बनलेल्या बिटानिएच्या सौंदर्याने एका क्षणात पुढे आणिले, व जगाची पुन्हा एकदा सातरी केली, की भिन्न भिन्न वृत्तीच्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये एकच अन्त करण उपस्थित व्हावं म्हणून ईश्वराने बिटानिएला हाती धरिले आहे.

जगातील इतर राष्ट्रांपेक्षा आपल्या हिंदी राष्ट्राचा मित्रनशी असलेला सबंध निराश्रया प्रकारचा आहे. हा सबंध पुष्कटच अधिक निकट, श्रिग्ध, आणि हितपर्यवसायी आहे. ता

कसा ह्याचें विवेचन करायाला मला वेळ नाही, व त्याची जरूर पण नाही ब्रिटिश राज्याने आपणास कोटून कोठवर आणिले आहे, आमच्यापट कोणती नवीनवी ध्येय ठेविली आहेत, ती पूर्ण करून घेण्याच्या कार्यां ब्रिटिश राज्य आपल किती व कसे साथ करित आहे, हद्द हद्द पण निश्चयाने आपण ब्रिटिश साम्राज्याचे सन्मान्य घटक कसे बनत चाललो आहो, केवढी सकट असल तरी आई जशी आपल्या लकराना काही कमी पडू देत नाही, त्याप्रमाण आज युरोपात ही असली आग पसरलेली असता, ब्रिटिश सरकार आम्हाला कस शांत, सुस्थित ठेवत आहे, इत्यादि अनेक गोष्टी आमच्या आम्हाला कळत आहेत त्याच विवेचन करण्याची जरूरी नाही आपण आज राजनिष्ठेचा ठाव करित आहो, म्हणजे आपली कृतज्ञतेने, ब्रिटानिष्ठेच्या अभीष्टचिंतनान, सहानुभूतिने, व या कठिण प्रसंगी आपल्या सरकाराप्रतिपथ वाटेल तो त्याग करण्याच्या उत्कट इच्छेने निर्भर झालेली अन्त करण व्यक्त करित आहो मात्र ह्या ठरावाला मनापासून अनुमोदन आहे

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation

### Welcome to Their Excellencies.

Welcome to  
Their Ex-  
cellencies

THE PRESIDENT then rose to welcome Their Excellencies and addressed the Conference thus —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you will wish me to give a cordial welcome on behalf you all to Their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Willingdon, and to say how thankful and glad we all are for their kindness and trouble in paying this visit to our Conference I think myself most lucky that it has fallen to my lot to preside at a Conference which has received this signal honour for the first time I have already expressed our honest and heart felt appreciation of the good work Their Excellencies have done in our midst and our gratitude and sympathy and personal attachment to which they have forged so many claims I have always felt it a difficult task to speak in the Governor's praise in the Governor's presence, but I cannot refrain from saying this If ever the King Emperor's representative fully sought to carry out His Majesty's deep-rooted and firmly proclaimed resolve that sympathy should be the key note of British Rule, His Excellency Lord Willingdon has done it most successfully and well (Loud applause) And I am sure you will wish me to add on your name and on your behalf that the value of that sympathy and its good results have been singularly enhanced by the addition and genuine support brought to them by the good and gracious lady whom we gladly recognise and welcome here to day as our Governor's better half (Continued applause)

### The Governor's Reply.

Reply by  
Lord  
Willingdon.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON THE GOVERNOR rose amid deafening cheers and addressed the Conference as follows —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think it was Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who only a few minutes ago informed you that an Englishman was a bad talker (Laughter) Acting on that expression of opinion I can promise you that I shall not detain you for more than one or two minutes this afternoon Your President has most kindly used far too generous language with reference to the Governor of Bombay and also, permit me to say, with reference to the Governor of Bombay's wife, but we are both sincerely grateful to him for his ap-

preciative references I merely wish to make two observations to this great gathering. One is that I am sure that you sincerely regret, as I regret, the absence from this platform this afternoon of the familiar figure of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta (cheers) owing, as you all know, to ill health. I should like to say for myself, and I am sure you will echo this remark, that we all hope most sincerely that he will be soon restored to health and strength to resume his ordinary activities (Hear, hear). My second observation is this. I can assure you on my wife's behalf and on my own that it is a very real pleasure to us to meet and greet the delegates of this Provincial Conference this afternoon, representing as it does what I may truly call the constitutional party of progress and reform in this country (Hear, hear). I have listened with the keenest appreciation to those speeches which have been delivered during the last few minutes and to the resolution of loyalty which you have passed with such enthusiasm—speeches which to me are only a further reaffirmation of that devoted and patriotic determination of every man, woman and child in the Bombay Presidency (cheers) to support not only the British Government but the King Emperor and British Empire right through these times of national trial (Hear, hear). It is a reaffirmation of the resolutions and of the assurances which I have constantly received from every community of this Presidency since the outbreak of this war. My concluding words to this meeting this afternoon are that I trust, as Governor of this Presidency, that the deliberations of your Conference may result in the discussion of matters of great usefulness to the country (cheers) and be of great assistance to my Government (hear, hear) in helping forward the good administration of this Presidency (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Wadia garlanded His Excellency and Mrs. Apte put a garland round the neck of Her Excellency. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar called for three cheers to Their Excellencies and three more for British victory, which were lustily responded to.

Their Excellencies having taken their departures from the 'Vandap' amidst thunderous cheers from the great assembly the Conference was adjourned for the day to reassemble the following morning at 8.

The delegates from the respective districts in the Presidency then proceeded to elect their representatives on the Subjects Committee and after the names of the members of the Subjects Committee were announced the delegates dispersed. The sittings of the Subjects Committee took place in the evening and the next morning's programme was arranged.



# Second Day's Proceedings.

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## Morning Session.

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Sunday 11th July 1915

Opening of  
the Second  
Day's Session

The Conference re-assembled on Sunday at 8 A.M., the attendance again being very large. Among the distinguished delegates who could not attend on the previous day, but were honoured with a seat on the platform this morning, were Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the Hon. ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, the Hon. ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. ble Mr. Harchandru Vishandas, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, and Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

The President opened the business of the day by asking the Hon. ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda to move the second resolution.

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## SECOND RESOLUTION.

### Grievances of Railway Passengers

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Resolution on  
Grievances of  
Railway Pass-  
engers.

THE HON. BLE RAO BAHADUR S. K. RODDA (Dharwar) moved the second resolution as follows\* —

Mov. R. B.  
S. K. Rodda

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen — The resolution that has fallen to my lot runs thus —

This Conference desires to bring to the serious notice of the proper authorities the inconvenience and hardship which the third class Railway passengers have to suffer owing to lack of several necessary facilities for travelling and the negligence of Railway servants in discharging their duties properly, and this Conference requests that early action may be taken in the matter.

extortion of the present day can be seen by any body travelling by railways with respect to the third class passengers in general and on the South Indian and the Northern Indian Railways in particular. No where in the world are passengers thrust in waggons that are sometimes used for cattle and sometimes for goods. It is done here, the railways say, because there is no sufficient rolling stock. The railways also say that the passengers tickets have the following condition printed on them — 'If there is room available at other stations. No passenger is aware whether room will be available or not at the other stations the ticket is sold to him by the station master and the passenger hopes that he will get room in the next train. Passengers naturally hope like that because they have left their villages and made arrangements to attend urgent business where their presence is inevitably required. You know I believe that there are notices fixed on Railway compartments for seating eight passengers in the case of a metre gauge line and ten in the case of a broad gauge line. I don't know if the Railways mean by eight eighteen for where there is accommodation for only eight passengers eighteen passengers are sometimes shoved in that compartment. The rush of the third class passengers is sometimes so great that even second class carriages are requisitioned for third class passengers who are thrust inside to the number of twenty five although the seats are meant for only six men. The result is that some passengers accommodate themselves on the usual seats some on floors and the rest on the top like monkeys perched on temples. (Laughter) Such scenes are of daily occurrence. Sometimes waggons and trucks used for carrying cattle are used for carrying human beings this is a beastly thing. No man had ever the right to be loaded in a waggon meant for animals. Passengers are even carried in goods waggons. They are worse off than cattle waggons which have on the floors sleepers of wood so that the feet of animals may not slip these sleepers give some relief to the passengers. Again in the cattle waggons there are windows at the top through which some air comes in that is not the case with goods waggons they are shut outright, the condition of passengers carried in them during the summer is therefore very pitiable the tops are heated the sides are heated and the bottoms are also heated. As there are no windows to these waggons the doors are sometimes kept open just a little, then the passengers can get air but when the doors are closed not a breath of air can come in. Now if the doors are kept open there is the danger of the passengers slipping down the waggon and thus meeting their deaths on the rails. Even at the stations where there are passenger carriages available in times of emergency they are not attached. The other day I had the misfortune of travelling by a third class compartment. I sometimes do so to see where the passengers sit and things like that although I have a second class ticket. Well on that occasion I saw that there was accommodation for eight and there were thirteen people sitting in the carriage out of them six were women with infants in their arms so that you can say that together with the infants there were about sixteen or seventeen souls. Infants require naturally a little more space when they go to sleep, but that space was denied to them. Do you believe this sort of thing is a kind

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S A Reddy

for keeping false weights and wrong scales? Then the passenger trains are not in time to arrive at the stations, they never run regularly. Especially I may mention the case of the Southern Maratha Railway, in the months of April and May, with very few exceptions, the trains are never in time. The mango traffic is alleged to be the cause of this. Mango parcels come from Bangalore, Coimbatore and other places to Bombay by these trains and therefore, the trains cannot come in time. Mango is a commodity of luxury for which the Company should run additional trains. Human passengers should not be treated with the greatest inconvenience for the sake of the mango traffic. There is another grievance. People have to wait for an hour or two hours and that too not on a single day for the train they have not only to cool their heels at the stations on that account but they have to face another difficulty the want of provision for getting food. There is no notice posted at the station that such and such a train would be late. People run to the station for the train and, finding there is no notice that the train would be late they expect it to come, and when it does not come they are naturally disappointed. Imagine the state of their minds they have bought tickets they have brought their kit to the station and what are they to do? There should be a notice to one station from another station from which the train would start, no such notice is received beforehand at the station and the station master there himself does not know whether the train is going to be late. Then I come to the question of refreshments to be had at the stations by third class passengers. The Railways make money out of letting the Railway premises for selling refreshments. The S M R and the G I P Railway make very large profits out of this business and the contractors in charge of the refreshment rooms sell unwholesome refreshments. Although the contractors say, 'there is a tariff rate, sometimes there is no tariff and the vendor sells refreshment at random rates. Another thing. Although there are rules that all the refreshments should be covered by cloth in order to keep the flies off no such thing is observed therefore the needy passenger has got to buy these because he is unable to starve himself. The result is that although he does not feel the bad effects of having eaten such bad food at that time, some disease or other begins to trouble him in a slow, lingering way. There should be inspecting officers at all stations to see how the articles are prepared by the contractors whether the flour used is clean or it contains sand. Sometimes those who eat food of this sort are seized by an ailment of which they generally die one or two months afterwards. That is my actual experience. The Railway premises ought to be allowed to be used as refreshment rooms by best men who would sell standard refreshments. There should be precautions taken against contractors manufacturing articles out of very bad ingredients. The next grievance is about the absence of comfortable waiting rooms on the stations for third class passengers. Even at Bijapur, the head quarters of the Company, the waiting room is in a very nasty condition at other stations there are no waiting rooms at all. Where there are waiting rooms they are so overcrowded that several passengers have to wait for the train

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Mr. A. B.  
S. A. Koldi

outside the station in the scorching sun, when the only protection they pray for is the gathering of clouds in the sky to keep off the heat of the sun. This state of things is to be seen at Bijapur. The next grievance is the incivility on the part of Railway servants. Further, there are no passengers guides at junction stations and the poor passengers don't know where to get them and they don't know how many minutes the train will stop at their station. Formerly station people used to announce at every station how long the train would stop there, for instance, 'Dharwar 7 minutes', 'Bijapur 10 minutes' and so on. That system has now disappeared. Another grievance is that it is only when the train comes to the station that the waiting room of the third class passengers is opened and therefore there is a rush everybody tries to enter the same compartment. At this moment of confusion the Railway porters and the ticket collector thrust passengers into compartments to the utmost possible extent, because the train is about to start and the passengers, thus thrust inside the compartments, sit on one another. This thrusting in of passengers into crowded compartments goes on notwithstanding the fact that there is a rule of the Company that if a man gets into a compartment which is full, he is liable to be prosecuted. What I say is of daily occurrence. Who is going to prosecute the overcrowded passengers? Who are to be the prosecutors? The fault is committed by the railway servants themselves, and who would be the prosecutors? Poor passengers—they do not know law, and there is no pleader on the platform to help them. (Laughter) Well there is no time for the train to wait and the railway servants have no patience, so they thrust the poor third class passengers into the over full compartments to the greatest annoyance of the passengers. These hardships have to be borne by the passengers in ordinary trains. When there is a fair or an exhibition the state of the poor passengers is deplorable—it can only be conceived and not described. Now take another point. It refers to the reserved carriages. The rule is that you have to apply for such carriage forty eight hours previous to the starting of the train but sometimes even though you receive intimation that a carriage is reserved for you still at the last moment when you are at the station you are told that the train is fully loaded and that no carriage can be reserved for you. I have this experience. Although I gave notice for a full carriage in the year 1910 I could not get the carriage but somehow through the courtesy of the Railway Guard, whom I knew I was accommodated. mine was an exceptional case. The case of third class passengers cannot be compared with that of mine. The time for the train to start flies so quickly that you have no time to argue, because you must go. What is this? To get over all these difficulties the passengers require that the Companies should engage Passenger Superintendents. The North Western Railway and the S M R have been good enough to appoint such officers. The Passenger Superintendent on the S M R travels between Dharwar and Poona and is responsible to the District Traffic Superintendent. He gets a Second Class pass, he sits in the carriage travels in it and makes his report to that official who scarcely takes any notice of

the difficulties of the passengers, he remedies no defects pointed out by the Passenger Superintendent, this gentleman is either a retired servant of the Company or a retired unit of the army. He is helpless unless he is a man of a different calibre. I suggest that the Passenger Superintendent should not be subordinate to the Railway authorities though they are made to pay his salary. He should be subordinate to the District authorities of Government. There should be a sufficient number of these Passenger Superintendents. The engagement of only one is useless, it is waste of the Company's money. I would seriously suggest to this Conference to represent to Government that the Passenger Superintendents should be more than one and that they should be amenable to the orders of the District Magistrates. They should be independent of Railway authorities. Any irregularities these Superintendents will bring to the notice of the District Magistrates should be communicated by the latter to the Railway authorities and then a good deal of mischief will be prevented. Then as regards .

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Hon. A. I.  
S. A. Rodda

THE PRESIDENT Mr Rodda your 20 minutes are over

MR RODDA If the grievances are represented to Government the third class passengers will be immensely benefited. The grievances are sufficiently copious to form a nucleus of a library of a big town. I have seen these grievances in my daily life during the last 20 or 30 years. I have travelled by railways and have seen these complaints with my own eyes, therefore delegates and gentlemen, I hope this resolution which I have proposed, will meet with your approval and the Government will be pleased to take serious notice of the slackness on the part of the Railway Companies. I hope the Government will take serious notice of the remissness of the Railway Companies and of the negligence of the Railway servants. I hope the Conference will be unanimous in passing this resolution. (Loud cheers.)

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of them is comfortable travelling for third class passengers. We ought to place this matter before the authorities in a proper manner. Our people do not sufficiently complain, we ought to write still more frequently to the authorities and din into their ears our grievances. Now as to the particular ground if you go into the situation of the third class passengers as the Honble Mr. Rodda has done, then you will realise it to a very great extent. As to the many inconveniences these passengers have to suffer, those only who have been made to travel in the third class will understand them. I need not recount them all. They are mostly due to lack of facilities and lack of supervision on the part of the authorities. With those few words, I second the resolution with the hope that it will meet with your complete approval. (Cheers)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The President then called upon Mr. G. K. Chitale to move the third resolution.

### THIRD RESOLUTION.

#### The Co-operative Movement.

Resolution on  
the Growth of  
the Co-operative  
Movement

Mr. G. K.  
Chitale

MR. G. K. CHITALE (Ahmednagar) moved the third resolution as follows —

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think I would begin with reading this resolution. It runs as follows —

In view of the enormous benefits economic and social, which the Co-operative movement has been proved to confer on the masses of India and in view also of its educational value, the Conference, while recognising the useful work done by the public spirited and non official gentlemen in fostering the growth of this movement, earnestly hopes that more gentlemen would come forward to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of the movement and thus help forward the initiative taken by Government in the matter.

In this resolution it is admitted that the initiative was taken by Government in this co-operative movement. The subject was started as far back as the year 1890. Even a little previous to that the question was looked into very carefully by Mr. Nicholson of Madras. Afterwards it was taken up by a civilian in the United Provinces. It was also carefully looked into by Sir Edward Law's Committee. You will thus notice that the movement owes its origin strictly to the initiative of Government. After Sir Edward Law's Committee had made certain recommendations, an Act was passed in 1904 under which Societies and organizations connected with co-operation came into existence. The movement went on for ten years and a Committee was appointed by Government last year on which there were three non-official members. The Bombay Presidency was there represented by our friend, the Honble Mr. Lalubhai Sumaldas. (Cheers)

If those of you who are living in big cities and towns were to go down a little into the villages you will find that what in years gone by was the motive power of our old village system is being brought down into the civic life of the big cities and towns. The result is that the villages are left the poorer for the migration of their substantial and educated portion of the people. The villages are not only left poorer in intelligence but poorer in a pecuniary way. Before famine years the sowcars in these villages used to borrow at a less rate of interest from sowcars in big cities and go back to their villages and lend the money to the villagers at rather a usurious rate of interest. Now everything is drawn from villages, there is a gradual disappearance of the substantial porportion of the village money into the larger towns and cities. The village life is not now what it was years ago. The co-operative movement will help that life considerably, but it cannot take a deep root there until that village life and all the activities that may be commenced there are stiffened by our educated people. The resolution says that the co-operative movement is started for the 'masses of India. I think the word 'masses of India has been advisedly used. If you analyse the term 'masses, you will find that it contains 80% of the agriculturists, and if the co-operative movement is to be of service to the agricultural classes the village life and the activities therein must be properly guided. Government are willing to help the general public who want to help the movement by making deposits in societies. The real crux of the movement does not lie in making speeches, it does not lie in making reports either. It lies in actual work done among the masses shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm with them. (Cheers) When we descend to that then alone will it be that the movement will have entered on a real stage of advancement. I do not want to depreciate the efforts and the usefulness of the movement so far, but being in the movement itself for the last six or eight years, I do say, as my emphatic opinion, that the movement is not likely to go on unless a portion of the community goes in the villages, not to pay surprise visits, but to live amongst them, to know their real wants and to find out the causes of their backward condition. Apart from the help of the public spirited men or of non official gentlemen, we want everybody whether he belongs to this party or to that party, to be actuated by the motive of doing good to the public. (Cheers) The real fact of the matter is that the credit in this matter is not yet earned, and will not be earned unless the educated portion of the community, small but influential, moves among the people of the villages. Without that, I do say, no movement, co-operative or political, will be successful. According to this resolution we want men who will be as active in working in villages as they are active in listening to speeches on this platform or elsewhere. In regard to the good work done by this movement I must allude to the activities of the Servants of India Society. (Cheers) But they are a few people they cannot give exclusive attention to that subject. Therefore, to those who want to work for the country without the least fear of meeting with opposition from any quarter the work in this field is ample. If you begin to work whole heartedly you will know how to do it and how to overcome the difficulties that may arise.

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in your way. The co-operative movement has its educational value. There are some societies which have been cancelled by the Registrar. From their reports of the first two years you would find that they did not deserve that fate. When they were started they went on working because they had capable men at their head but on account of the disappearance of these men the societies went to ruin. That shows that real work has to be done by the people among the people. The resolution speaks also of the economic and social value of this movement. As regards understanding the economic value I don't think that I understand Indian economics myself (Laughter). We must work in this direction though we may make mistakes. I want the educated portion of our community to help the portion that deserves help. They have a claim on us because we live on their industry (Hear, hear). Ladies and gentlemen, what are we giving them in return for what they have done for us? We have emphasised this aspect of the question in this resolution. I don't think that I would be justified in taking up more of your time on these points in commending this resolution to your acceptance. (Cheers)

Hon. Mr. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bombay) seconded the resolution thus —

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen — This is a resolution which is moved by a gentleman who is working for the co-operative movement. He has laid before you the class of work that is expected from non-official workers. He is himself a practical worker, my work has been in connection with the financing of co-operative societies. I would like especially to refer to the words used in the resolution that the initiative was taken by Government in this matter. That is a fact. The Madras Government was the first Government to appoint a special officer to go out and see what work the co-operative societies were doing in Europe. Sir Frederic Nicholson was sent out for that purpose. In our own Presidency the idea was suggested by Sir William Wedderburn (Cheers). He had the co-operation of our greatest leader of the people, Mr. Ranade (loud cheers) and other gentlemen. He drew up a scheme for the establishment of agricultural banks for the Presidency. That was in early eighties. Papers were submitted to the Government of India and for reasons best known to themselves were pigeon-holed. A similar proposal was submitted in 1902 by me for starting an agricultural bank in Gujarat. That also went to the Government of India but before any orders could be issued, Lord Curzon took up the question of introducing the co-operative movement in the country and appointed Sir Edward Law's Committee. That Committee recommended that the co-operative movement should be started on the lines on which that movement has been worked on the European Continent. In his report Sir Frederick has referred to the work done by Raiffeisen in starting the co-operative movement in Germany and has suggested the solution of the question by saying 'Find Raiffeisen'. We have found gentlemen with similar ideals not only in this Presidency but also in Madras, Bebar, the Central Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces and in distant Burma. In all these places these



gentlemen have tried to lay stress on the moral side of the movement. This is the basis on which the movement has been started. Government have done their part. They first passed an act in 1904 which they subsequently amended in 1912, for there was no scope in the original Act for central bodies to finance the co-operative movement. At present the position is this. When I am referring to the position of the movement I may say my remarks will be based on facts I learnt as a member of the Committee on Co-operation. That Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India, but as it is not yet published, I cannot say anything about the Committee's conclusions. I may say that the movement has succeeded much better than was expected even by its best friends. We have at the top of the movement the Provincial Banks. At present there are five such Banks in the country, one each in Behar, Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Burma. The Banks that do the work of Provincial Banks in the last three places are not on the same lines as those in Behar and Central Provinces and are not called Provincial Banks. These institutions finance the co-operative movement either through the Central Banks only as in Behar and Central Provinces or directly also as in the other places. In the middle we have the Central Banks or what are called District Banks, which finance the Co-operative Societies started in villages. It is necessary that for some time to come we must concentrate our energies in organizing agricultural Credit Societies improving the condition of our agriculturists. (Hear, hear.) Because all are agreed that if there is to be a national regeneration that regeneration will only come if the masses are in a sound economic condition. It has been said that many of our agriculturists live on one meal a day, if that is so, they can hardly think of any other thing but their source of livelihood. We must improve their condition if we want national regeneration. As our President said yesterday in his speech, co-operative work has also to be done in towns in various directions. Credit has been given, and rightly given, to my friend, Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society (cheers), than whom I have not seen a better worker in the cause of the city of Bombay. This does not mean that no credit is due to other workers. There are many non-official workers, one of whom has just now moved this proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai of Surat and others have started Central Banks in Gujarat to finance primary Societies. Though they are not experts they still run the Banks on a very sound and safe basis. We want such non-official workers for the management of the Central Banks. Much credit is due to the non-official workers for devoting much of their time to work the Banks on pure banking lines. There are also others who have done equally good and useful work in their Societies. Perhaps their names are not before the public, because they have no opportunity to make their work known. We want more workers. As Mr. Chitale said, this work can be done by all classes of workers. Those who do not feel inclined to give their time for actual work in developing Societies or in starting Banks can show their confidence in the movement by depositing their money in the Central Banks. Then we want men to spread this

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Has Mr  
Lal Bahadur  
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very useful, co-operative movement in the villages. We have a number of "Organisers" in this Presidency and in every other Presidency. We find Chairman of the Directorates of the Central Banks devoting their energies to working village societies. We want men to live in villages and to start societies there. They should not only organise and start village societies but they should also live in villages and look after the management of the village societies till they are in a position to work for themselves. The members of co-operative societies, who are agriculturists, ought to be trained to carry on the work of the societies on sound lines. Stress has been laid in this resolution on the educative value of the co-operative movement. In education I include morals. There are societies where the members take the vow of their own accord not to drink, and they give up drinking altogether. One of the results of this movement is that the members of some of the societies have boycotted drink. They have also started schools of their own accord. Some societies use their reserve funds towards starting primary schools. In some Presidencies sanitary work is entrusted to these societies. Rao Sahib Naik who is a worker in this movement will, I am sure, refer to this matter when he moves his resolution on village sanitation. In Madras some of these societies are entrusted with the work of village sanitation. I have nothing more to add. If I were to go on I might refer to some points from our report which I had better keep back. (Laughter.) With these words I beg to support this resolution. (Cheers.)

last but not least, co operation In educational matters the Govern-  
ment took the initiative and afterwards the people in the towns and  
Presidencies awoke to their responsibility In agricultural matters  
the same circumstance has taken place Government have made many  
researches and established the College of Agriculture The Deccan  
Agricultural Association then came into being and with the help of men  
like my friend the Hon ble Mr Kamat, that movement is now going on  
well In the case of the co operative movement also Government  
asked some public spirited gentlemen to help them Government  
even went the length of providing these gentlemen with expenses  
of journey then alone could the people be found to help the Govern-  
ment In the case of this important movement it is not necessary for  
me to show you how useful it has proved to the people Those of you  
who have not read the resolution of the Government of India of the  
23rd June last published in the Bombay Government Gazette,  
I request now to read it It mentions the benefits that have accrued  
from this movement till last year The movement has proved  
really very useful to the people from the economic standpoint  
Members of Co operative Societies can get advances of loans only if  
the managing Committee sees the usefulness and the practicability of  
the purposes for which the loans are sought hence where people have  
industrious habits very good results have accrued from this movement  
In the case of an imprudent agriculturist what happens is this Sup-  
pose he has 500 rupees with him and he wants to open sugarcane  
business he spends all the five hundred rupees in that venture with-  
out keeping any spare money for incidental expenses so that when  
he has no seed he has got to run to the *soucar* If he has to buy  
manure or to rent land or to incur other expenses he must seek the  
help of the moneylender All this happens because he would not be wise  
enough to so utilise the five hundred rupees as to spend it in a proper  
manner Now, when this man receives help from the Committee of  
a Co operative Society it at the same time tells him explicitly that it  
is not wise to take a loan unless it be beneficial to him The resolution  
before us refers to the educative value of this movement and the  
Hon ble Mr Lalubhai Samaldas said he would include in the educative  
value moral value On this point I wish to say one thing Some  
members of the Committee of a Co operative Society at Pissarva  
in Purander Taluka applied to me for information whether one  
of their colleagues who had given false evidence in a case should  
not be expelled from the Society on that account Does not this show  
the moral value of this movement? In the villages people having  
nothing else to do go to the courts of law and fight they sometimes  
go there to give false evidence Some men make it their business to  
give false evidence, and the Committee members also make it their  
business to see that this practice is stopped The movement also  
inspires men with a sense of responsibility, which is wanting in our  
people In the case of Rural Societies every member is liable for  
the whole amount lent to or deposited with a Society therefore they  
all see that the money lent is lent out properly and they hold Com-  
mittee meetings properly and punctually These are the things  
that form the educative value of this movement In social  
matters also the Co operative Societies are very useful In former

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times there were villages men who could give their attention to various matters concerning the management of the villages, whereas now all disputes are decided by courts of law, and it is found that in such decisions no substantial portion of the money claimed can be expected to be recovered. Sanitation can be looked after through Co-operative Societies. In building matters also these Societies can be of great use to the people. For instance, if there are engineers in District Towns who can teach villagers how to build comfortable buildings or airy houses costing only Rs. 200 or Rs 500, the Managing Committees of such Societies can take advantage of their help for the benefit of all the members with the least expense. It is the duty, as stated in the resolution, of the intelligent public to see that they pay more attention to matters which affect the well-being of the rural population and to proceed to work according to the proverb, 'Better late than never.' So I support this resolution and strongly recommend that it should be carried by you all. (Cheers)

Mr. L. G.  
Sasane

MR. LAXMAN GOVINDRAO SASANE (Poona) further supported the resolution in Marathi as follows :—

अध्यक्षमहाराज व प्रिय सभाजन हो, मजला सहकारी पतपेढ्यांविषयींच्या ठरावास पुढि देण्याची आज्ञा झाली आहे, व तसें करताना आपणांपुढें आमच्या हृदयसर गांवच्या सहकारी पेढीचा अनुभव निवेदन करण्याची मी परवागी घेतों. आमची ही पतपेढी सन १९१० साली रा. गोपाळ कृष्ण देवधर यांनी आमच्या गांवां स्थापिली त्यांनी आमच्या गांवां पेढीचें बीजारोपण केलें, त्या रोपास आमच्या हृदयसर मंडळींनीं पाणी घालून वाढविलें, व त्याचीं फळें आम्ही आज चारीत आहोंत. आमची पेढी ज्या वेळीं सुरू झाली त्या वेळीं तिचें मांडवळ अडीच हजार रुपये होतें, तें आता पाऊण लाख झालें आहे. तसेंच पूर्वी पेढीचे मॅबर तीस होते ते आता एकशेंऐशी झाले आहेत. मॅबरमध्ये व्याजण, मराठे, माळी, शिपी, परीट, मुसलमान, चांभार, महार, ख्रिस्ती, वगैरे सर्व जातीचे लोक आहेत. त्यात काहीं बायकाही आहेत. या पेढीत ठेवी कशा घेतात हेंही सांगितलें पाहिजे मॅबरच्या ठेवी निदान बीस हजार रुपयांच्या आहेत व गावातील इतर लोकांच्या ठेवी निदान पंचवीस हजार रुपयांच्या आहेत. मॅबर बाया व इतर बाया यांच्यारी ठेवी बऱ्याच आहेत. रोज दोन दोन आणे मजुरी करणाऱ्या अगदीं गरीब बायकांच्याही ठेवी आहेत. कितीएक बायांनीं आपलें अंगावरचे दागिने मोडून या पेढीत ठेवी ठेवल्या आहेत. आम्हाकडे ठेव म्हणून आलेल्या रुपयांत किती एक जळलेले व मारतात पुरून काढे झालेले असे आहेत. त्यात चाळीस सालचे रुपये बरेच होते. आमचे गांवां \* \* \* नावाचा एक इसम आहे. तो आपले पैसे नेहमीं उशाशीं घेऊन निजणारा होता. त्याचेजवळचा पैसा तो दुसऱ्याच्या कर्फीही दृष्टीस पडूं पायचा नाही, पण त्यानें सुद्धा या पेढीत तीन हजार रुपये ठेव ठेविली आहे. आमच्या गावच्या गावात निदान पन्नास हजारांचें मांडवळ उभें झालें आहे. पेढी निघण्यापूर्वीही हे पैसे गांवात होतेच, पण त्यांचा काहीं उपयोग होत नव्हता, परंतु पेढी निघाल्यापासून ते गरजेस उभे आहेत. या पेढीपासून आम्हा शेतकरी वर्गाचा फारच फायदा झाला आहे. पूर्वी आम्हा शेतकरी लोकांस सावकारापासून कर्ज कसें काढावें लागत होतें व आता पेढीकडून कसे रुपये मिळतात याविषया थोडें सांगतों. सावकाराचे रुपये काढतांना आम्हांस आमची जमीन, पोरें, वेल, दारें, हीं सर्व सावकारास दिवून पावीं लागत, म्हणजे आमची सर्व जिद्दी जणूं काय त्याचे ताब्यांत जाई. ज्यावेळीं सावकार आमचेकडून दस्तऐवज लिहून घेतो त्या वेळीं आम्हांस पाटील कुडकणीं यास गाडीत घालून सावकाराचे फी न्यावें लागतें, म्हणजे वाहनाचा खर्च आमचे अंगावर बसतो. तेथें गेल्यावर स्टॉप, राजिष्टर फी, कारकुनाची लिहि-

णावळ, पाटीलकुळकर्ण्यास ओळखीबद्दल व साक्षीबद्दल काहीं नजर, शिवाय फारक्याणी, वगैरे, वगैरे, मिळून बराच खर्च होतो याप्रमाणें निदान शेंकडा पाच रुपये खर्च येतो शिवाय दस्त-  
ऐवज झाल्यावर रजिष्टरसाहेबासमोर मोजून दिलेले पैसे बाहेर आल्यावर सावकार कुठ्यापासून  
परत घेतो व त्याला सात्यावर किरकोळ रकमेन पैसे देऊन ' गूळना पैसा व पैशाना गूळ '

या प्रकारचा हिशोबाचा गडबडगुडा होतो या पैशास व्याज एक रुपयापासून तोंदीड रुपया  
पर्यंत असतें शिवाय गुठ्याची बारा आणे पल्याप्रमाणें अढत त्यास मिळते एकदरीनें आम्हा शेत  
कन्याना सावकाराचें व्याज शेंकडा दोन रुपये पढतें परंतु यापेक्षाही जबावर येणारी गोष्ट म्हणजे  
सावकाराकडे जाण्यानें आमची अगदीं इज्जत जाते आम्ही त्याच्या अगदीं मुडीत जातो,  
आणि मग त्यातून सुटका होणें फार कठीण पडतें परंतु पेटीचें हाच्या अगदीं उलट पेटी  
आमचीच असल्यानें तेथून कर्ज घेण्यात आम्हास कमीपणा वाटत नाही आमचेच पैसे  
आम्ही ज्याच्या त्याच्या गरजेप्रमाणें वाटून देत आहों असें वाटतें पेटीची कमिटी गावातच  
भरते, व तीतून कर्ज काढण्यास कोणताच खर्च पडत नाही दोन जामीन दिले कीं रुपये  
मिळतात त्या रुपयास बारा आणे शेंकडा व्याज आहे, आणि गुठ्याची अढत त्यास निमी  
परत मिळते त्या निम्मा अढतीतच पेटीच्या रकमेचें व्याज भागतें एकदरीत आम्हास  
पेटीपासून फारच फायदा झाला आहे आमची कमिटी जमली म्हणजे नवीन मॅंबर होण्यास  
आला तर त्याला तपासून तो सान्नीस उतरला तरच त्यास घेतात, व पेटीचे नियम आम्ही  
त्यास सांगतो दाऊ प्यावयाची नाही, मुलास शाळेंत घातलें पाहिजे, वगैरे सर्व अटी त्यानें  
कबूल केल्यावर त्याला मॅंबर करण्यात येतें, व जो मॅंबर आपल्या शेतात बरोबर खपत नाही  
व नेलेला पैसा त्याच कामात खर्च करीत नाही, त्याला मॅमबरातून काढून टाकण्यात येईल  
अशी ताकीद देण्यात येते तसेंच आपापसात काहीं भाडण झालें तर कामटिकडे आणून तें  
मिळवून घ्यावें लागतें पैशापेक्षाही हे एकोप्याचे फायदे आम्हास फार वागतात नडीच्या वेळीं  
एकमेकास मदत करण्याचें नेहमीं डोक्यापुढें राहातें, सर्वांवर सर्वांची नजर असते, फाजील  
खर्च कमी होतो, व्यसनें सुटतात, चार पैसे शिल्लक पडतात, आणि गावचा सर्व कारभार  
सडोरयानें होतो या चळवळीचा फैलाव सगळ्या खेड्यातून झाला पाहिजे

Resolution on  
the Growth of  
the Co  
operative  
Movement.

Mr L G  
Sasane

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously

## FOURTH RESOLUTION

The Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale

MRS RAMABAI RANADE (Poona) was then requested by the Pre-  
sident to move the following resolution —

' This Conference places on record its sense of profound  
grief at the irreparable loss the Country and the Empire have  
sustained in the untimely and the universally mourned death of  
the late Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale than whom no more self  
sacrificing and devoted patriot and no more far sighted states-  
man ever consecrated his life in the cause of his country

In moving it she spoke as follows in Marathi —

कै नामदार गोखले याच्यासंबंधाच्या ठरावावर मला जें बोलार्बसे वाग्त आहे त  
माझ्या हातून निघेल किंवा नाही याची मला शका वाटते केवळ मनाच्या स्थितीमुळे जरी  
असें वाटत आहे, तथापि कर्तव्य या दृष्टीनें हें दुस्तार्बे कामही करणें प्राप्त आहे  
या भावनेनेंच मी या ठरावावर दोन शब्द बोलणार आहे

Resolution on  
the Death of  
Mr G K  
Gokhale

Mrs Ranade

Resolution on  
the Death of  
Mr G K  
Gokhale  
Mrs Ranade

गोरले यांचे आमच्या परगण्याशी शिष्यत्वाचें नात होतें. सन १८८६ सालापासून १८९३ सालापर्यंत आम्ही पुण्याम असताना गोरले नित्य आमचे घरी एकदा तरी येत. त्यामुळे ते नुसते परिचितच नव्हे तर आमच्या कुटुंबातील आत्माप्रमाणें आम्हाला वाटत. आमच्या कुटुंबातील माणसाबद्दल त्यांना जो आपलेपणा व आदरभाव वाटे तो त्यांनी आमरण कायम ठेवला, त्यात केव्हाही अंतर पडू दिलें नाहीं. अत्यंत दुःखाच्या प्रसंगी घरात धीर देण्यासारखा जाणता मुलगा असला तर जसा दुःखाचा भार हलका झाल्यासारखा वाटतो त्याचप्रमाणें माझी स्थिति होती केव्हाही काही अडचण वाटली तर गोपाळराव निरोपाबरोबर ती दूर करित ते मनाचे अतिशय कोंवळे व विनयशील असल्यामुळे लहानधोर सर्व माणसांशी अगत्यानें व आदरानें वागत याप्रमाणें स्वभावात बरेंच साम्य असल्यामुळे गोपाळरावाचें आमच्या येथे गुरुशिष्याच नातें जमल, हा दैवी योगच समजला पाहिजे. हें नातें गोपाळरावांनी अखेरपर्यंत पाळिलें.

१९०१ सालीं देशावर जी आपत्ति गुदरली व सर्वत्र दिशाभूल झाल्यासारखें झालें अशा वेळीं गोरले पुढें येऊन आपल्या बालकिरणांनीं देशास प्रकाश देऊ लागले तेव्हापासून गोरल्यांचें कीर्तिरूप तेज वाढत जाऊन त्यांनीं आपणास सच्चिद्रूप म्हणून घेतलें व आपल्या गुढीची जागा भरून काढिली आणि सर्व देशास भूषणभूत होऊन राहिले हे अत्यंत स्वार्थ-त्यागी व प्रेमळ देशभक्त व पराक्रांदाचे उद्योगशील असत देशाची प्रगति कोणत्या उपायानें होईल व तीस आपल्या हातून कसे साहाय्य होईल या एका विचाराचें ते अहोरात्र चिंतन करित, व असें करताना त्यांनीं आपल्या प्रभुतीचीही कधीं पर्वा केली नाहीं. त्यांचीं मतें अत्यंत उदारपणाचीं असत, स्त्रियांनाही पुरुषांप्रमाणें शिक्षण देऊन अधिक कार्यक्षम केलें पाहिजे, तसेंच आपणातील हीन समजल्या जाणाऱ्या माणसानाही विद्यादान करून त्यांचा उद्धार केला पाहिजे अशी त्यांना अत्यंत कळकळ वाटे. ही भावना आपल्या अर्गी बाणेल तेव्हाच देशाची सरी उन्नति होईल गोरले हे राजपक्ष व लोकपक्ष यांच्या आदरास सारखेच पात्र झाले याचें कारण त्यांची सत्यप्रियता हे होय सत्य असेल तें स्पष्ट धोलावयाचें व त्या-प्रमाणेंच आचरण करावयाचें असे त्यांचे मत असे असे सच्छील व सद्गुणी पुढारी आपल्यातून नारीसे झाल्यानें आपल्या देशाची अपरिमित हानि शाली आहे पच्छिऊ सार्धस कमिशनवर त्यांनीं केलेल्या अखेरच्या कामगिरीची मधुर फट आपणास चात्तान्यास मिळतील अशी आम्हां सर्वांची आशा होती, पण दुर्दैवानें तसा योग घडून आला नाहीं महायुद्धानंतर आपणास कोणते अधिकार मिळावे याविषयी आपले विचार निपून ठेऊन आमचा पुढील मार्ग त्यांनीं जाणून ठेविला आहे, परंतु त्याविषयी आज काहीं बोलतां येत नाहीं. लोकांचें प्रेम व सरकारचा विश्वास पूर्णपणें संपादन केलेले आपले पुढारी याप्रसंगी आपणास नाहीसे झाल्यानें आमचें अगणित दुःखान झाले आहे परंतु सांगितलें म्हणजे पुढें आहे. श्यांनीं केलेल्या अलौकिक देगसेवेबद्दल आपण त्यांचे उतराई व्हावयाचें म्हणजे आपण त्यांच्या गुणांचें यथाशक्ति अनुकरण केलें पाहिजे हे मत नमीन विद्वाने परस्परलें आणि वेगवेगळ्या गुणांच्या मदतींनीं एकचटून एकनिष्ठें देशसेवा केली तर गोरल्यांनीं अर्गी-कारलेलें कार्य ते पुढें चालू शकतील, कारण गोरल्यांमार्फती बहुगुणसंपन्न माणसे वचितच जन्मास येतात.

Mr M A  
Gandhi

Mr. M. A. GANDHI (Ahmedabad) seconded the resolution as follows. —

Mr. President, Brothers and Sisters, — Perhaps it is impudent on my part to add anything to the feeling words that have been spoken by Mrs. Ranade. The fact that she is the widow of the master's master adds solemnity to the proceedings, which I can only mar by any remarks I may make. But, claiming as I do to be one of Mr. Gokhale's discip-

ples, you will forgive me if I say a few words which are personal tributes. It was on board the *Cronprin* some years ago that I found myself in the master's company together with a common friend Mr Kallenbach, a German. (Laughter) Let me say that all Germans are not fiends nor are all German soldiers fiends. Mr Kallenbach is a German and a soldier, but I feel that no purer minded person to-day walks the earth in Europe than Mr Kallenbach. (Hear hear) He was accepted as a worthy companion by Mr Gokhale who used to play with him the game of coits. Mr Gokhale had just then during the voyage from England to Capetown picked up that game, and he very nearly gave Mr Kallenbach a beating in the game. (Laughter) I fancy that was a drawn game between them and let me add, Mr Kallenbach so far as I am aware is one of the cleverest players of coits in South Africa. Just after that we had our meals at which Mr Gokhale was talking to me with reference to the result of the game. He thought I never indulged in such sports and that I was against them. He expostulated with me in kind words and said 'Do you know why I want to enter into such competition with Europeans? I certainly want to do at least as much as they can do, for the sake of our country. (Hear hear) It is said, rightly or wrongly that we are inferior people in many matters and so far as I can do it — and this he said in all humility — I certainly want to show that we are at least their equals if not their superiors. That was one incident. On board the same steamer we were engaged in a hot discussion in connection with our dear motherland, and he was mapping out for me as a father would for his child a programme that I was to follow in India if I ever happened to see the motherland again and in connection there with there was one thing he said — We lack in India character we want religious zeal in the political field. Shall we then follow the spirit of the master with the same thoroughness and the same religious zeal so that we can safely teach a child politics? One of his missions in life I think was to inculcate the lesson that whatever we do we should do with thoroughness. This it is not possible for us mortals to imitate in any degree of perfection. Whatever he did he did with a religious zeal that was the secret of his success. He did not wear his religion on his sleeves he lived it. Whatever he touched he purified wherever he went he recreated an atmosphere around him which was fragrant. When he came to South Africa he electrified the people there not only by his magnificent eloquence but by the sincerity of his character and by the religious devotion with which he worked. What was that devotion? Ailing though he was he was awake the whole night practically when he was to have seen General Smuts he did so in order to prepare the case for his countrymen with a thoroughness that surprised the Leader of the Boer Government. What was the result? The result was that he got the promise from the South African Government that the £3 tax would be gone in a few years and the £3 tax is no more. (Cheers) It is no more there to grind down so many thousands of our countrymen. Mr Gokhale is dead but it is possible for you and for me to make his spirit live in us and through us. (Hear, hear) We are about to pass resolutions which would expect us the chosen representatives or, it may be the self elected representa-

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tives of the people to do certain things. Shall we discharge our trust with the master's devotion? The people we represent will base their verdict not upon our speeches but upon our actions, and how shall we act? We have a right to pass this resolution if we act in the spirit of the master. With these words I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

Hon ble Mr  
Harchandras  
Vishandas

HON BLE MR HARCHANDRI VISHINDAS (Karachi) supported the resolution thus —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in heartily joining you in carrying this resolution. So much has been said about the good qualities of Mr Gokhale that it would be a waste of time on my part to add anything to it. It will be like painting the lily or gilding refined gold. History has not recorded so unique a life unique in its devotion to the country's cause, notwithstanding that the whole of that life was lived in poverty. The distinguished lady who moved this resolution said in the very pathetic and touching speech which she made just now that there is no use our keeping mourning and grieving and passing resolutions. If you want to keep the memory of that great man alive, follow his example follow in his footsteps. From one end to the other this country is mourning the loss of this great son of hers. The most extraordinary thing I noticed about Mr Gokhale's death and which I have not in my life seen in any other case was that his death had evoked universal sympathy and grief (hear, hear) whether it was from officials or non officials whether from Europeans or Indians or from any one else of any other nationality. I remember when we first held Mr Gokhale's memorial meeting in Karachi Europeans of very high standing both official and non official all praised his good qualities, and they said that it was not only in the intellectual department but also in the department of moral and spiritual equipment—industry sincerity and unselfishness—that Mr Gokhale surpassed everyone. When he came to Karachi for the Provincial Conference which was held in 1896 under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, I remember his great kindness in being very helpful with his advice and guidance. Brother delegates the man has gone no more has to be said of him, all that we need do is to continue the duties and the work to which he had devoted the whole of his life in the service of his motherland.

MR SHRINIVASRAO B. HOI (Byapur) further supported the resolution as follows —

Mr President Ladies and Gentlemen —It is not possible to tell you everything about that great man in such a short time as is at my disposal. The public career of Prof Gokhale extended over a period of twenty years, and it was in some way or other intimately connected with the political and educational development India made during that time. His life was a life of selflessness, and I may say he killed himself by doing the political work to the last. His life was also a life of marvellous activities and the great object of his life was to see education diffused among the masses. He wanted to see India overspread with a network of primary schools and for that purpose he had introduced the Primary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.



Though unfortunately it was not then passed into law, there are good signs that it may soon become law. He was the first educationist to enter public life and by his untiring industry and spiritual fervour he brought a new spirit into it. I earnestly request you to try and imitate his life to the extent to which it may be possible to you. I feel it a great privilege to support this resolution because I took my degree from the very College in the life of which he took so prominent a part and which attained such a high position through his devoted labours.

The resolution was passed in solemn silence, the whole assembly standing.

## FIFTH RESOLUTION.

### Grievances of Ferry Passengers.

THE HONBLE MR R P PAI ANJYE (Poona) moved the fifth resolution as follows —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen — The resolution that I am now about to propose before you reads thus —

“That the Conference brings to the notice of the Government the serious inconvenience suffered by the ferry and coasting steamer passengers and requests Government to take early action in the matter.”

Ladies and Gentlemen — I shall begin by telling a story (Laughter). There was once a king who had long despaired of having a son, but after long austerities he was blessed with one son, and he thought it was his duty to provide him with the best possible education that he could give him, and he chose a ‘Pandit’ who would take care of the education of the boy. The ‘Pandit’ taught him for 21 years and during those years he taught him all the fourteen sciences and 64 arts (laughter) that were proverbially needed in those days. Well, all the knowledge that was possible to be given was imparted to the boy, but before he was allowed to go home the ‘Pandit’ took hold of him and gave him a very sound thrashing (Laughter). He was asked by the king naturally why he had treated the boy in this manner, and the ‘Pandit’ said ‘Your boy knows everything that could be possibly known but he does not know what the sufferings are that people have to suffer (Laughter). As he is now to occupy a very distinguished position he must know also what punishments are (laughter) and I must give him an experience of those punishments, hence this thrashing (Prolonged laughter). Now, gentlemen this story is related with the object of stating that if only you had personal experience of these coasting and ferry steamers I should not have been required to make any speech before you, and the resolution would have met with your hearty acceptance without a single word from

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me Not only that, but if a member of the Government were to come to me and ask me "How can this resolution be carried into effect? I would say, "If a member of the Government were given in my hands for two or three days and if I were able with the wave of my wand to change the colour of his skin, I would for a short time take him with me in the third class of one of those steamers plying to places like Harnai and bring him back in two days without telling the authorities of the steamer who he is. Then I should not have to wait long before the grievance is remedied. (Laughter) To those of you gentlemen who have no experience personally of these steamers I wish to give the actual facts of the case without any exaggeration. The inconveniences the third class passengers on the ferry steamers have to suffer are innumerable. The Honble Mr Rodda in proposing the resolution about the grievances of the third class passengers on Railways spoke about his personal experiences. I am also speaking of the grievances in connection with ferry steamers from my personal experience. I believe there are only a very few in this assembly who have got personal experience of these steamer grievances. Those grievances are the very reason why there are no delegates here from those parts of the Presidency where steamers are the only channel of conveyance to bring passengers to the Bombay harbour. I mean there are no delegates here from Ratnagiri and Harwar, on account of the want of steamer facilities which are the subject matter of this resolution. Delegates from these two places can come only by the steamer route. I remember reading twenty years ago a book published by the late Mr Crawford of notorious memory (laughter) in which he said that the Chitpawan Brahmins took their leave of the Konkan when they came over to Poona and that they lost all their characteristics and became discontented. (Laughter) I don't know how it did not occur to Mr Crawford that the proper way to stop the evil of the Chitpawan Brahmins was to give them reasonable facilities for going back to the Konkan as on account of the great number of inconveniences of the steamer route they do not like to go back and hence they either stay here or go to other Presidencies. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall recount to you some of the actual difficulties that occur when a man is about to go from Bombay to any port like Harnai or Ratnagiri. The steamer starts from Bombay at 7.30 in the morning and Harnai is reached at 6 o'clock in the evening. Ratnagiri is touched at 2 A.M. on the following morning. At neither of these places is there a landing stage, you have to get down in what is called a 'Machawa' or a small boat, from which you have later to get into a still smaller boat called a 'Hodi' to get out of which there is no landing stage on which you could set your feet. The result is that you have to get into water which is waist deep (laughter) and wade through it for half a mile before you can touch land. Your difficulties at this point increase or decrease according as the tide is then high or low. Well, you reach the land somehow and make your way to your village. Now let me describe what happens when we come back to Bombay from these places. In the first place when you leave your home you are not sure of your seat in the steamer, and if you don't get one you have to go back to your house and come back the next

day. Imagine what happens when you don't find a seat at say the port of Harnai. There are no facilities for waiting at the Bunder. The steamers' agents do not care to accommodate you after you have found no seat in the steamer, so that you must either go home or stay at the Bunder for 3 or 4 days lying under the sun and near the sea. This is when you return from the steamer after discovering that there is no room for you. But what happens when you go to the steamer for the seat? You are taken there in a 'Machwa' which is lying for 3 hours in the sea before the steamer arrives. On arrival near the steamer the captain may say, I can take only 50 passengers when possibly there are 300 passengers in the 'Machwa'. At first there is a great rush towards the steamer and when the 50 passengers are allowed on board the remaining 250 passengers have got to come back to the shore. This is after three hours waiting in the 'Machwa' in the sea till the steamer arrives at the awkward time of 2.30 A.M. Passengers have to experience this not once but for three or four nights successively. In view of these hardships I don't know whether there would be ever a single passenger who would not say. Let us have done with this voyage we shall never go back to the Konkan. The Census Report tells us that the Ratnagiri District has a large preponderance of old men and old women. (Laughter) Naturally for as soon as a young man comes away from the Konkan he stays away and those that remain behind are old men and old women. (Laughter) This is what happens at places like Harnai on the coast itself. Then there are other places which are almost worse off than Harnai. At those places, when you get out of the coasting steamer you have to get down into a small boat which crosses a creek of say ten, fifteen or twenty miles in length, as, for instance, the creek of Dabhol. At Dabhol you have to get into a small boat which takes you up the creek or if there is no boat you have to get into a 'Machwa' or a 'Hodi' and cross the creek and make the best way you can to the land at the Bunder. The miseries of passengers at these places are far worse than those of the passengers at coastal Bunders. They make the passengers of these places resolve that once they go to Bombay they would not use the steamer route again at all. Then ladies and gentlemen there is another evil yet to be mentioned. When there are two or three competitive steamship Companies you don't know what fare you will have to pay by a particular steamer for when there are rival Companies the fares are exceptionally low but when there is no rival Company's steamer going on a given day then the fares by the one steamer that is proceeding outwards are naturally raised so that occasionally, people come to Bombay free. Sometimes they not only come free but they get sweetmeats on the way (Laughter) to induce them to come by that particular line of steamer. But sometimes they have to pay an exorbitant fare. There is besides no certainty that you can go by a particular steamer. The evil effects of this state of things are to a certain extent quite obvious. There is another aspect of this question. The whole of Bombay is dependent upon labour from the Konkan District and to a certain extent the Gujrat District and the uncertainty of labour in Bombay is to a certain extent due to the uncertainty of the steamer communication. If only you had a more reliable steamer

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communication the labour supply in Bombay would be much more certain than you have at present. The difficulty with this labour is this, once you go back to your village in the Konkan, you have to wait for three or four days at the Bunder and take your chance of getting a steamer to bring you to Bombay. The result affects the industrial problem of Bombay on account of the people labouring under the uncertainty of getting a steamer immediately they come for it to the Bunder. The fact of uncertainty of getting a steamer in time becomes a potent cause of discontent, at least so far as the people from the Konkan are concerned. The remedies for all these evils are quite clear. First of all, you have got to see not only that the regulations relating to the movements of steamers are enforced, but that the other grievances I have enumerated are attended to. The steamers should be forced to observe the regulations about reaching the ports at stated times. Then the monopoly in the steamship business should be discouraged and competition encouraged. In this connection the one action we should like Government to take is to have the fares fixed. There is ample room for competition among steamer lines for this traffic, because the traffic is enormous. If one steamship Company cannot manage the traffic, let another come in. Let Government see that this business does not become a Trust for we have heard of evils in America resulting from "Trusts." As against the Trust, the people concerned are dumb driven cattle, they cannot properly represent their grievances. In the case of Gujarat and Kathiawar there is an alternative route available by Railway service but the Ratnagiri District has no alternative route and therefore it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that people, who belong to that District and who make their living in Bombay, are given proper facilities in order to come to their places of work. From this point I consider this is an exceedingly important resolution. There is another thing which is in the power of the Government to do in this connection. I am now referring to the great maritime activity that went on on the west coast of India in ancient days. A volume of commerce was carried on at the Bunders on the west coast with Europe and other distant countries. What do we now see as regards the state of these Bunders? Every one of them is silted up and if we live for some years say, fifteen or twenty, we shall see several of these Bunders becoming altogether useless for any traffic, so that those which formerly allowed communication to the ocean going ships bound for West Africa, Java, Egypt and other places, can now hardly allow entrance to a small coasting steamer. If you go to some of these Bunders you will find they as are not kept as deep as they ought to be, and therefore you have to enter them only during the daytime. The Bunders, as they are at present, are exceedingly bad, and so the coasting traffic in Western India is in danger of coming to a standstill. Some of these Bunders on account of their shallow water, have already become entirely useless. When I was a boy and used to go to Bombay from my village for schooling, there were a number of steamers touching Lankot, which, however within the last ten years is no longer a place where any steamer touches, for the Bunder has become silted up and there is no

entrance to it which could be availed of by the steamer. The important ports of Western India have become altogether useless, simply because the Government have not taken proper care to keep the Bunders fit for use by the steamers. If proper care had been taken at the proper time the maritime traffic of Western India, which has become so very insignificant at present would have reached immense dimensions and would have been a source of prosperity to the people of Western India. Western India produces a certain class of people who are from their hereditary instincts sailors. Now they have only their fishing boats to man. As a sailor class they are almost getting extinct. We want that this class of people should be revived. We are being ruined before our very eyes. Our big west coast trade is being destroyed. The coasting and transport traffic of the Ratnagiri and Canara Districts is being ruined. If only Government knew it, if there were proper transport facilities then the Ratnagiri and Canara Districts would be great centres of commercial activities. With respect to these two Districts you have to remember that their climate is exceedingly healthy. We of those Districts are poor enough in all conscience but the one advantage we possess in them, over and above the climate is that of good water. If these Districts had proper transport facilities, I know that instead of your going to Mahabaleshwar or Matheran you would be going in numbers to these ports as health resorts. Besides, small industries and manufactures may be started there. I trust that you will therefore agree with me when I say that the coasting traffic south of Bombay requires immediate attention on the part of the Government both by way of legislative and executive action. (Loud cheers)

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MR. G. C. BHATE (Kohla), seconding the resolution, observed as follows in Marathi —

अध्यक्षमहाराज ! प्रभुमहिर्निनी, माझे मित्र ना पराजये यानी जो ठराय तुमच्या पसंतीसाठी पुढे आणिला आहे, त्यात दोन तीन शब्द फार महत्वाचे आहेत. उताऱ्याच्या अत्यंत गैरसोयी (serious inconvenience) होताना व त्या बाबतीत सरकारने लवकरच उपाय योजावे (early action) अस या ठरावात म्हणून आहे. तेन्हा साहजिकच असा प्रश्न उद्भवतो की, जर अत्यंत गैरसोयी आहेत, अशा की त्याचा सरकारने ताबडतोब प्रतिकार करा पाहिजे, तर आजपर्यंत या गैरसोयीबद्दल तक्रार का करण्यात आली नाही? तक्रार सरोवरच तसा गैरसोयी नसाव्या असे काणाला कदाचित् वाटण्याचा समज आहे परंतु सवगृहस्थही, वस्तुस्थिती ठरावात वर्णन केली आहे तसाच प्रकारची आहे माझे मित्र ना पराजये यानी ज्या गैरसोयीचे वर्णन केले त्या गैरसोयी उन्हाळ्या दिवसातील प्रवासाच्या आहेत, परंतु पावसाळ्यातील हारारे तर वर्णन करिता येणार नाही. एक गाठ आमी ज्यानात घ्यावयाची ती ही की, रत्नागिरी व कुलाबा या दोन्ही जिल्ह्यातील माणसास मुबईकडे यावयास असल्यास त्याना पावसाळ्यात एकाच मार्गाने म्हणजे धर्मतराच्या बाजीन याच लागते. पायी येण जवळ जवळ अशक्यच कारण रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातून मुबईस पायी येण्याचा विचार करून प्रवास करण्याच मनात आणिले तर शेंकडां मेट पायी चालून जवळ जवळ २०-२५ दिवसांनी तो मुबईस आला तर यईल. तेन्हा हद्दीने विचारातील पायीस साधन म्हणजे धर्मतरा बोट हच होय. धर्मतराची वाट ही ज्याना इमर्जन steamer म्हणतात ती हाय, पण steamer चा प्रवास सध्याम्ही रात्रीमध्ये धाकट्या वागात,

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जिला launch म्हणतात तीत, वसाय लागत. धरमतराची बोट पूर्वी धरमतरपर्यंत तरी येत अस. हल्लीं रस म्हणून अतिशय ताल्ल्यात बदल आहे, तेथें पुष्कळसे पैसे संचय करून एका रोखडी धका वाग्न्यापासून तर ती बोट रेवसपासून फारशी सारी धरमतर वाजला जातच नाही. त्यामुळे नागोठण्यापर्यंत जाणारी धाकरी बोट व मोठी बोट या सादींमध्ये एकमेकांस लागून उभ्या करितात. तेव्हा तर प्रवाश्याचे जे हाल होतात त्याचें शब्दान वर्णन करिता यावयाच नाही. त्याला प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव घेतला पाहिजे. लोक या बोटीतून त्या वाटीत मद्रासासारखे घुसत असतात. त्यातच मोठमोठे वाजे डोक्यावर घेऊन जाणारी माणस व कटेवर लहान मुल अमलेल्या यावापाट्या, अशा सर्वांची या वाटीतून त्या बोटीत जाण्यासाठी एकच गर्दी हाडून जाते. तेव्हा “नको हा प्रवास” असे उद्गार त्यापुरते तरी प्रत्येकाच्या तोंडून निघतात. असे हं हाल किती दिवस चालणार हें समजत नाही, म्हणूनच त्याची दाद सरकारने लोक लागवी अस आमच म्हणण आहे. ही वर सांगितलेली हकीगत एका म्हणजे नागोठणें धरमतर रस्त्याची शाली उन्हाळ्यात बाणकोट हरेश्वराच्या मार्गाने ही अशीच दशा आहे. पूर्वी बाणकोटपर्यंत तरी मोठी वाट येत असे आता ती हरेश्वरला समुद्रात उभी करितात. तेथे घड धर्मशास्त्र नाही किंवा काही नाही. कोठही प्रवाश्याच्या सुखाचा व सोयीचा विचार केलेला दिसत नाही. राहण्याची गैरसोय, तिकिट काढण्याची गैरसोय, उभें राहण्याची गैरसोय, सारास कोठही व कोणत्याही दिवसात बोटीचा प्रवास करण्याचें मनात आणिल तर सोय हा शब्दच बोलवायला नको. आपली कोंकणचे लोक या प्रवासाला निर्वाहला आतात म्हणूनच आजपर्यंत हा मास आमचेकडून सहन हात गेला, परंतु आता सरकारने या बाबतीत मन घातल्याशिवाय उपाय नाही, असे वाटूनच हा ठराव आपले परतीसाठी माझे मित्र ना पराजपे यांनी आपणापुढे मांडिला आहे तो आपण पसार कराल अशी आशा करून आपली रजा घेता.

Mr V V.  
Pradhan

Mr MORESHWAI VISHWANATH PARDHAN (Bombay) supported the resolution as follows —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In supporting this resolution which has been moved before you by the Hon ble Mr Paranjpye, who commenced his speech by telling you a story, I would follow in his footsteps and request you to draw on your imagination to realise fully what I am going to tell you of my personal experience as regards the inconveniences that one meets with in the Bombay harbour only. Imagine, ladies and gentlemen, that you are leaving the shore by a ‘Machwa’ with a capacity of only 50 passengers. Imagine also that inside that ‘Machwa’ there are huddled together about hundred and fifty souls, all adults, at the time of disembarkation. Imagine what will be their state and condition when the ‘Machwa’ has put out to sea. I think you can easily imagine what I suggest by considering what will be your own condition if you were to seat in this Pandit at the rate of three gentlemen in one chair. (Laughter) Just so will be the condition of the crowded passengers in the ‘Machwa’. Now, imagine again that there are some women and children among these 150 passengers in the little barge. I am speaking of surely, gentlemen, it is not a state of affairs that ought to be tolerated any longer. It will not be tolerated in a country with a paternal Government like ours (hear, hear) and that too in the 20th century. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask that you will pass this resolution with acclamation. (Cheers)

MR. DHIRAJLAL MOTILAL VAKIL (Kathiawar) also supported the resolution thus :—

Resolution on  
Grievances of  
Ferry Pas-  
sengers.

Mr D M  
Vakil.

Mr. President, Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Though I am stated to belong to Kathiawar, really speaking, I belong to Bombay. I have very little experience of travelling from Bombay to Bhavanagar, Veraval, Rogha and other ports in Kathiawar; yet I shall tell you some of the difficulties and hardships generally that are felt by 3rd class passengers in travelling to those places which are within my own knowledge. Mr. Pradhan has already told you of the difficulties with regard to insufficient accommodation in ferries and tomes experienced at the time of disembarkation. My heart painfully grieves when I say that I had also sometimes to undergo the same trouble along with my other third class fellow passengers, while alighting or disembarking from steamers. Each time I wished that I might ever again have occasion to experience this bitter evil of overcrowding and insufficient accommodation. I will point out a further inconvenience which has not been pointed out by the previous speakers on this resolution, all of whom have dwelt upon the hardships felt in fair season. I am referring to the difficulties that arise during the monsoon when the rains have set in. You know that the steamship Companies have no time-table of their own, and thus there is always difficulty in ascertaining the correct time when a steamer will arrive at or depart from a Buoder. Passengers have therefore to start from their homes 3 or 4 hours earlier before they catch the steamer. Sometimes they have to wait for 2 or 3 days before they get a steamer. Imagine, gentlemen, the hardship of poor passengers who are thus detained without any facilities being provided for their shelter or food and water. They have to wait for hours and sometimes days together without food and without water and to lie down on wet earth with clothes fully drenched. When at last they come on the steamers, there is unfortunately no arrangement for either food or refreshments on board for passengers. Again, there are no benches and chairs provided on steamers for third class passengers, so that in this foul season, when the sea is rough and when the steamer rolls from one side to another, the third class passengers also have to roll from one side to another. (Laughter) There is also no proper medical aid provided for on steamers. When the passengers arrive at their destination, I shall tell you what happens. One small door is kept open, and the rush of the passengers through it to get into tomes and other country crafts as early as possible is a most pitiable sight. The whining of children and the cries of women touch even the hardest of hearts. It is, therefore, our bounden duty to pray Government to take early steps to remove all aforesaid inconveniences felt by third class passengers. (Cheers)

MR. V. R. SHINDE (Bombay) further supported the resolution as follows in Marathi:—

Mr V R.  
Shinde

अध्यक्ष महाराज आणि सभाजन हो, मला जे आज काढण्याविषयी आल्यास मुम्यतः सोमवारचे आहे ते की, आगगाडगा (हिस आमबोटी) बंदपून उतरचे जे अनेक रीतीने घात होतात, ते विधेद्वारे निमज्या बंदीच्या उतरचे होत. की स्वतः बंदीच्या

Resolution on  
Grievances of  
Ferry Passen  
§ 2.  
Mr V R  
SA note

बहुतेकानां, निदान पुष्कळ जणानी तरी, अशा प्रकारचे हाल प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवले आहेत असे समजूनच मी हें भाषण करित आहे. ह्या देशातील आगगाड्या आणि आगवोटी ह्यांच्या मिळकतीचा मुख्य भाग तिसऱ्या वर्गाच्याच उताऱ्यावर मिळत असतो. ह्या आपल्यास ठाऊकच असेल त्याअर्थी आगगाड्या किंवा आगवोटी आणि तिसऱ्या वर्गाचे उताऱ्याच्यामाध्यम सवय म्हणजे व्यापारी आणि त्याचे मुख्य ग्राहक यामध्ये जो संबंध असाय याचा त्याहून काही निराश आहे अशी निदान माझी तरी समजूत कधी होणार नाही असे असूनही वरील कपऱ्याच्या अधिकाऱ्याच वर्तन आम्हा उताऱ्यां किती अरेरावीचे होते हे आपल्याला माहातच आहे, आणि माहीत असूनही पुष्कळ उताऱ्या ह्यासबधी दाद मागण्याची जाणीवही नसते ह्याचें कारण एवढेंच की, त्यांना ह्यासबधी कायद्याचें बिलकूल ज्ञान नसतें. ब्रिटिश राज्याचा पाया कायदा आणि न्याय यावर घातला आहे सारा, तथापि जनसमाजामध्य कायद्याच अज्ञान जोंवर वसत आहे तोंवर ह्या प्रश्नासबधी केवळ अशा मोठ मोठ्या सभातून मोठमोठी भाषण करून, किंवा सगळीं मुत्ते टाळ्याच्या गजरात ठराव पास करून, काणतीही सरी फलनिष्पादि हाणार नाही तिच्यासाठी कायदेशीर आणि सनदशीर, शाततेचे पण नेगाचे, प्रयत्नच झाले पाहिजेत अशा प्रकारचे प्रयत्न करणारे एक विशिष्ट मंडळ पुणे शहरामध्ये स्थापण्यात येऊन त्याचें काम चाल आहे, त्याला आपण सर्वजण मनोभावे हातभार लावून तरच काही कार्यभाग होणार आहे, एवढी नाही.

रिग्नानिया आगगाड्या बुडत असता तिच्या अधिकाऱ्यानी उताऱ्याविषयी किती कळकळ आणि सोप्या दासविल ह्याचा वर्णन आपण बाबली असतीलच परंतु मी एकदा एका वाटातून प्रवास करित असता बोट किनाऱ्यावरील बाळूत पुसत अपघात होण्याचा प्रसंग आला त्यावेळी माझ्या अनुभवास काही वरील प्रश्नाची कळकळ आणि सोप्या दिसून आला नाही अगगाडीत तर वार्हिपक्ष किती तरी उद्देगजमक प्रकार माझ्या प्रत्यक्ष पाहण्यात आले आहेत, फार तर काय एखाद्या रेल्वेच्या आवारात गेल्यावर केवळ व कसा अपमान झालेला पाही मला स्वतःला काहीच गानी सांगत नाही. रा गांधी जर येथे असते तर मी त्यांना सांगितल असत की, महाराज, आपण जो दु सें दक्षिण आफ्रिकेत भोगली ती मला पुष्कळ वेळा कित्येक रेल्वेच्या प्रवासात भोगली लागली आहेत मी तर अस समजता की आगगाड्याच्या दोन रूपणामधील प्रदेश हिंदुस्थानातील नसून जण काय दक्षिण आफ्रिकेतीलच असता. एकदा मी काठवाडात प्रवास करित असता तेथील बहुतेक आगगाड्यांच्या डब्यातील काही भाग अस्पृश्य लोकांसाठी राखून ठेवलेले मी पाहिले त्या डब्यात “वेडोने माटे” अशी अक्षर लिहिलेल्या पाट्या मी माझ्या टोळ्यानी पडिल्या ह्या आगगाड्या एतद्देशीय स्वतंत्र संस्थानाच्या व काही त्यांच्या सर्चान व भ्रमणगारी चाललेल्या अशा होत्या पण ह्या पाट्या कोणत्या कायद्याच्या व न्यायाच्या आधारेन लावल्या गेल्या होत्या हे मी कळलें नाही आमच्याइष्ट ब्रिटिश मुल्लातून धारणाच्या कित्येक आगगाड्यांमध्ये रासत युरोपियनासाठी म्हणून निवड्या वर्गाचे काही माग राखून ठेविलेले आढळतात एवढेच नव्हे तर कित्येक वेळा ‘ रिग्रॅट फॉर युरोपियन ’ अशा पाट्या नमतांनाही डब्यातून एतद्देशीयांना मजत घाल्यानी उदाहरण माझ्या अनुभवास आली आहेत, आणि उलट पक्षी युरोपियनाच्या डब्यात व सत युरोपियन नसून केवळ युरोपियनासारखा पोशाख चढविलेल्या व्यक्ती सुरातून प्रवास करितानाही मी पाहिल्या आहेत एकेक काय की, स्वराज्य असो वा नसो, तिनच्या वर्गाच्या निवड्या साध्याभोळ्या उताऱ्याच्या उरोवर त्यांचे हाल आणि गैरसाथी नमो प्रसंग दिसत असतात ते केवळ आगगाडीच्या वातावरणाचाच प्रभाव म्हणण्याचा, दुसरा काय ?

पुष्कळ वेळा ह्या हालीं कारण केवळ अधिकाऱ्यांच्या अरेरावीपणान असतो असेही ना, उताऱ्या असंभयपणा, निरेखा, आणि कायदा व न्याय ह्यांच्याविषयी अज्ञान व बेपर्वाई हीही असताना विशेषत उताऱ्यांची धीवर्गाला ज्या अदृष्टणी सोमाला लागतात



critical for them. They stood by the people of India in a manner they had never stood by them before that crisis, before the assassin's hand had made that diabolical attempt upon the Viceroy's valuable life. Not one word of resentment, not one word of hatred, not one word of personal suffering ever escaped their lips. Lord Hardinge then, like a saint, conquered time and life and carried the sword of peace in his hand. So valued, so appreciated, so worshipped, so noble, so for giving and high minded a man in the midst of his sufferings following upon that diabolical attempt, Lord Hardinge and his high souled wife drew the hearts of the people of India all the closer to them, and the people of India drew themselves all the closer to Lord Hardinge. (Hear, hear.) Both of them have lived their lives among us upon the same high plane. I have no time here to recount the acts of his Lordship's administration which have made his popularity grow from year to year since that attempt on his life was made. But just to give you one or two illustrations to make my meaning clear. Take the incident of the Cawnpore riots, which occurred in the monsoon of 1913. The situation had become bad enough then, who had bungled it we need not discuss, we are not concerned with that phase of the occurrence now—it is past and gone but the good end of it and its lessons remain. But Lord Hardinge with his sagacity and wise statesmanship, interfered, he visited Cawnpore and carried with him the healing hand of love, whereas there were advisers who said that the riot and the rioters must be put down with the strong hand of repression. Lord Hardinge discerned wisely the time and the situation. Although in some quarters he was criticised as weak because he did not sanction severe measures of repression, subsequent events, resulting from his policy have proved that he was wise and firm, because he healed the sores in peace and love while allowing Justice to have her course. (Hear, hear.) The method of conciliation that he employed brought the Hindus and the Mahomedans together. (Cheers.) But for his healing hand and his wise interference the event might have led to disastrous consequences. Take another question that of the treatment of Indians in South Africa. When that question became critical, when the people of India felt wronged and their patience was tried, because of the oppressive manner in which our fellow subjects were being treated by the South African Government in their territory, when the British Cabinet was lukewarm and wobbling, then, like a wise statesman Lord Hardinge, laying aside as it were the reserve imposed by his official position, spoke the right word at the right moment and thus entering into the hearts of the people of India and seeing what it was that had moved them to take up the question so seriously, and identifying himself with their feelings and sense of self respect and justice as citizens of the Empire he from his high seat of Viceroyalty thought that it was his duty to come forward to support our cause of right and fearlessly gave a dignified expression to his convictions on the subject as a timely warning to the British Government and to the South African Government. It was said at the time by some critics of his administration that he was imprudent and was impolitic because he had dared to speak out when he ought to have kept silent and

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Chandavarkar

left the South African Government to solve the problem. Surprise was expressed that so well known a diplomat as Lord Hardinge had been indiscreet. But Lord Hardinge was far sighted because he showed them that he was a responsible statesman responsible for the fortunes of millions of subjects of His Majesty. But there are occasions, there are psychological moments, when he ought to come forward and say the right word and say it plainly so that the meaning of the situation and the significance of the crisis may be grasped by all truly. Lord Hardinge saw that if he did not speak he would prove false to his trust, as a Viceroy of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, who when he visited India for the Coronation Durbar, gave his watchword for the Indian Administration and said 'sympathy must be the guiding principle of the British Government. Lord Hardinge placed himself as it were in the situation of the people whom he was governing and he voiced what was moving deeply in the minds and hearts of those people. He discharged his duty by speaking plainly and pointing to the South African Government and to the British Cabinet what their duty was with reference to the Indian settlers in South Africa. Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of His Majesty the King Emperor proved then by his courageous words what 'sympathy' meant the sympathy which His Majesty emphasised when he visited this country during the Coronation Durbar. (Cheers.) May we not justly claim that it is because Lord Hardinge gave the support of his august position realising his responsibility that the question was so far satisfactorily solved. Now take another act of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty. I am referring to question of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. There were those who said that such a question ought not to have been raised in this time of war. Various arguments were used and Lord Hardinge's courageous vindication of his policy was criticised. There again Lord Hardinge showed wise statesmanship. If the Council had been established in the United Provinces would the Thames have been set on fire? (Laughter.) We have Councils everywhere, and why should the United Provinces be left out? Lord Hardinge perceived that the time had come when if you allowed Indians to stand outside the administration and pose as mere critics then criticism was apt to become captious and that the wisest thing for Government to do was to take the critics into confidence and give them the responsibilities of office in Executive Councils so that they might realise the difficulties of administration while giving the Indian view of it. (Hear hear.) How can any people prove their capacity for administration unless they are tried and trusted? If at first they fail it must be remembered that success has often come through first failures.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have briefly touched upon the features of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty which have endeared him and his policy of principle to the country at large. We all know and feel how beloved he is of the people but even we living as his contemporaries, are too near the times to understand the full value and magnitude of the enduring service that he has rendered to this country. The future historian will be able to write with the knowledge of all that can be seen from the inside of his administration and future generations our sons grandsons and descendants viewing from the

solid path of progress attained, results achieved, the fruits of the good seed of confidence and trust in British justice sown by Lord Hardinge, will be able to see Lord Hardinge and his Viceroyalty in its lucid lights. But those who have been privileged by reason of office to see the inner working of his Viceroyalty from the inside of the administration, may justly claim that when the history of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty comes to be written hereafter the historian, writing with all the facts before him arranged and looking into the soul and spirit which animated them, will declare that what made Lord Hardinge great and his times great in India through his administration was the man of correct principle in him. Humble minded, not seeking popularity, wise in his words, liberal in his acts, he has been guided by the sentiment of righteousness without making a show of it. He has realised his trust in a manner worthy of his country and true to its noble traditions and drawn closer the bonds of friendship and harmony and partnership between England and India (Cheers). He has proved a Viceroy beloved of India because he has been a gentleman of the type England nobly breeds as the flower of her free institutions and sense of fair play (Loud and prolonged cheers)

Resolution on  
the Extension  
of Lord  
Hardinge's  
Viceroyalty

Sir N G  
Chandavarkar

MR R G PRADHAN (Nasik) in seconding the resolution,  
said —

Mr R. G.  
Pradhan.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I deem it a privilege to be entrusted with the duty of seconding this resolution which has been proposed so ably and with his usual eloquence by Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar. Sir, this is not the time for making a full and critical estimate of the work that His Excellency Lord Hardinge has done during the last five years as Viceroy of India. That time will come when His Excellency lays down the reins of his office. However, I think, it may be said without hesitation and without the slightest fear of contradiction that ever since his appointment as Viceroy of India Lord Hardinge has done his duty by India and by the British Empire earnestly, zealously, and with the single object of promoting the welfare and progress of India. He has, with unflinching determination, carried on the policy of reform, sympathy and reconciliation, which was so nobly inaugurated by his predecessor, Lord Minto, and by Lord Morley. The attitude of the people of India towards His Excellency was reflected in the resolution of the Indian National Congress last year in which that National Organization prayed to His Majesty's Government for an extension of the term of Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. I will quote the exact words of that resolution —

"This Congress begs to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to India by His Excellency the Viceroy and expresses the hope that his tenure of the office may be extended for such time as, after the cessation of the war may be necessary for a proper settlement of the great and far reaching issues affecting the future position of India as a component and equal part of the Empire

Of course, we have not got all that we wanted. The term has been extended only for six months, but on the principle that half a

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Viceroyalty  
—  
Mr R G  
Pradhan

least is better than no bread we are grateful to the Home Government for acceding to our representations, we are also grateful to the Viceroy himself for acceding to our request to remain in the country at enormous personal sacrifice and inconvenience. Ladies and gentlemen, as our worthy President said yesterday there is a firm determination on our part to suspend all political agitation for the present. But it would be sheer affectation to say that the war and the magnanimous and chivalrous attitude of the Indian people in connection with the war, have not given rise to certain expectations regarding the future political status of India. When the war is over and the British arms emerge triumphant out of this terrible conflict, great and far-reaching issues affecting the future position of India as a component and equal part of the Empire, as the resolution of the Congress puts it, are bound to be raised again, and, what is still more important, they will be entitled to receive the earnest and careful consideration at the hands of the Indian and the Home Governments. (Hear, hear.)

I do not know—nobody can prophesy—when the war will end and whether, when it ends, we shall have Lord Hardinge in India to help in the Indian Administration, but let us express the hope that this extension of the term of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty is only an instalment and that at the end of the period of the instalment, viz, six months, we shall have if need be, a further extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, so as to meet the wishes of the people as embodied in the Congress resolution. (Cheers.) There is another prayer which I would like to make on this occasion. Let me appeal to His Excellency to take the leaders of Indian public opinion into confidence and, with their consultation and with their co-operation, frame a schema of reforms that should be introduced into India at the conclusion of the war. (Hear, hear.) If His Excellency does this and if the schema of reform that he makes is accepted by the Home Government, I feel certain that this war will be but another illustration of the maxim that, at all misfortunes are blessings in disguise. (Cheers.) With these words I commend this resolution to your acceptance. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

## SEVENTH RESOLUTION

### Improvement of Sanitation.

RAO SAHEB R G NAIK (Belgium) in moving the the seventh resolution said —

Mr President Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen —The resolution I am asked to place before the Conference runs thus —

'This Conference while thanking the Government for the various reforms that have been introduced by the Indian Government and the Local Government in matters of sanitation, especially that of villages is still of opinion that much yet remains to be done, particularly in the direction of educating public opinion in these matters. This Conference further

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Rural  
Sanitation  
—  
Rao Sahab  
R G Naik

requests the leaders of public opinion to assist the Government in making their measures successful, as also in undertaking new reforms on their own initiative, without which Government efforts cannot be fully successful

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Rural  
Sanitation

Rao Sahib  
R. G. Nank

Gentlemen,—This resolution recognizes the benefits conferred on the country by the Government of India by bringing about sanitary improvements, by establishing Sanitary Departments in every Province, and by appointing expert officers such as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners whose duties, among others, are to inspect insanitary localities and to advise as to the improvement of those localities. Government have also been taking measures like the anti malarial and anti plague measures throughout the country. In India the proportion of the urban population to the rural population is that of 1 to 9. Therefore, our first consideration ought to be the improvement of the condition of the rural population. It is very difficult for any Government on earth to improve every village in the country from the sanitary point of view, therefore you will realise that the public spirited gentlemen must come forward to supplement the efforts of Government. The last part of this resolution says 'This Conference also requests the leaders of public opinion to undertake new reforms on their own initiative. We have been doing that in the Belgaum District. I will explain to you how we can undertake these reforms on our own initiative. I started the District Sanitary Association in Belgaum about two or three years ago and I am its Secretary. Being a co operator in the District, I have put the co operative principles in force in the matter of improving village sanitation. We have been improving the credit of the people by adopting the co operative methods for improving their economic condition. Wherever people are able to form Sanitary Committees or Boards I recommend them to form such bodies, and we manage to get help from Government which is either equal to or more than the contributions of the people. If people cannot raise money I advise them to undertake the work of the improvement of village sanitation by lending their voluntary labour. When I go to a village I assemble its people together and explain to them various methods by which they can improve their roads, water supply and gutters. The result is that when one man keeps the front of his house clean and removes the cattle from his dwelling, where they are tethered, another man sees the benefit of this and follows his example. If one man opens windows in his wall another man realises the benefit of so doing and does it to his own house. I have thus successfully tried to improve the sanitary condition of fourteen villages in our District. In all these fourteen villages there are Co operative Societies, and in two of them there are Sanitary Committees established under the village Sanitation Act. I have great pleasure to tell you that the people of one village have now built a central building for the office of the Sanitary Committee and Co operative Society in the village. Adjoining that building there is a small library where people meet every day and read newspapers and magazines dealing with the subjects of village improvement, agriculture, and co operation. We take sanitary lecturers into villages in the District to teach people lessons in

sanitation and hygiene. The village people are reasonable though they are ignorant and uneducated. They want you to impress on their minds the value of the measures which you wish them to adopt and such measures they easily accept. With these few words I commend the resolution for your acceptance (cheers)

Dr V C  
Gokhale

DR VISHWANTH C GOKHALE (Poona) in seconding the resolution spoke as follows in Marathi —

अभ्यक्षमहाराज व बहुभूमिनीनो, आज आता जो ठराव आपणापुढें रा सा नाईक यानीं मांडिला आहे व ज्यास अनुमोदन देण्याचें काम मजकडे सोंपविण्यात आलेलें आहे तो ठराव खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणें आहे

“ही परिषद हिंदुस्थान सरकार व स्थानिक सरकार यांनीं आरोग्याचे बाबतींत व विशेषतः खेड्यापाड्याच्या आरोग्याचे बाबतींत ज्या सुधारणा अमलात आणिल्या आहेत, त्याबद्दल त्याचे आभार मानिते, तथापि तिचें असें मत आहे कीं, अद्याप ह्या बाबतींत लोकमत शिक्षणाच्या दिशेनें पुष्कळ काम केलें पाहिजे. शिवाय या परिषदेची लोकमताच्या पुढारी लोकांस अशी विनंति आहे कीं त्यांनीं सरकारास मदत करून व दुसऱ्या सुधारणा स्वतंत्रपणें घडवून आणून सरकारनें केलेल्या या दिशेच्या प्रयत्नांना यश घेईल असें करावें”

वरील ठरावाचे साहजिकच दोन भाग करिता येतात. पहिल्यानें आपण स्थानिक व हिंदुस्थान सरकार यांनीं आरोग्याचे बाबतींत ज्या सुधारणा केल्या आहेत त्याबद्दल त्याचे आभार मानतो व दुसऱ्या भागाचे योगें आपण आपल्या पुढारी लोकांस त्याचें या बाबतींत कर्तव्य करण्याविषयी विनंति करित आहोंत. प्रथम आपण सरकारनें या बाबतींत काय काय केलें आहे याचा थोडक्यात विचार करू. आपल्या इलाख्यात प्रेग येण्यापूर्वी सरकारचें आरोग्यविषयाकडे व विशेषतः खेड्यापाड्याच्या आरोग्याकडे ज्या प्रमाणात लक्ष्य जावयास पाहिजे होतें त्या प्रमाणात तें गेलें नव्हतें असें म्हणणें भाग आहे. ज्या शहरात किंवा तालुक्याचे गावात म्युनिसिपालिटिच्या आहेत तेथें अर्धातच ह्याची जबाबदारी त्यावर असते, परंतु ज्या लहान लहान खेड्यात म्युनिसिपालिटिच्या नाहींत तेथील आरोग्यासबधी जबाबदारी पुष्कळ अशीं सरकारावर पडते यात संशय नाहीं. कोणत्याही कारणानें असो, परंतु ही गोष्ट सरी आहे कीं या बाबतींत सरकारकडून थोड्या वर्षांपर्यंत फारच अल्प प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. प्रत्यक्ष खेड्यात रोगाची साथ बगैरे सुरू झाल्यास डॉक्टर पाठवून तेथील लोकांस मदत करणें, देखीं वाढणारे डॉक्टर पाठवून लोकांस आपल्या मुलास दवी काढविण्याचे कामीं मदत करणें, याशिवाय दुसरे कोणतेही प्रयत्न या दिशेनें झालेले दिसत नाहींत, पण अलीकडे सरकारचें या कामीं अधिक लक्ष्य वेधलेलें दिसत असून आरोग्यसत्त्वाची वाढ बरीच होत चाललेली आहे व ती अशीच वाढत जाईल असें वाटतें. अलीकडे या बाबतींत सरकारनें म्युनिसिपालिटिच्यास हेल्थ ऑफिसर व सॅनिटरी इन्स्पेक्टर यांच्या पगाराकरिता रॅट देऊन चांगली शिकलेली व तज्ञ माणसें त्यांना नेमिता येतील अशी सोय केलेली आहे व त्यापासून शहर व जिल्हा म्युनिसिपालिटिच्यास चांगली मदत होणार आहे. सध्याची विकट परिस्थिति सुधारल्यावर या बाबतींत विशेष जास्त सुधारणा करण्याची सरकारची योजना दिसते व ती अत्यन्त आवश्यक आहे.

आता या बाबतींत लोकमताच्या पुढारी लोकांनीं ज्या गोष्टी करावयास पाहिजेत त्या अशा — प्रथमतः त्यांनीं सरकार आरोग्यसुधारणेकरिता ज्या योजना करितें, त्याबद्दल लोकांचा गैरसमज बगैरे दूर करून त्यांना त्याबद्दल सरी वस्तुस्थिति समजावून दिली पाहिजे. उदाहरणार्थ, १० वर्षांपूर्वी पुणें येथें मृगयतिवधक इन्फेक्शन्सबद्दल लोकामध्ये फारच गैर समज होता, पण तो येथील काहीं सदगृहस्थांच्या व प्रेग रिलीफ कमिटीच्या सदस्यगणें पुष्कळ

अंशीं नाहीसा झाला असून आज येथील वस्तुस्थिति अशी आहे की, प्लेग सुरू होतो असें वाटतांच हजारों माणसें आपखुपीनें आपआपल्या डॉक्टरकडे जाऊन आपणांस व आपल्या मुलाबाळांस इन्फेक्शन्शन करून घेतात. सरकारनें कितीही प्रयत्न केले असते तरी स्वाजगी लोकांच्या मदतीशिवाय लोकमतांत बरील प्रमाणांत फरक होणें केवळ अशक्य होतें. सरकारच्या योजनेसंबंधानें लोकांत जो एक तऱ्हेचा गैरविश्वास दिसतो त्याचें कारण माझ्या मतानें सरकारी अंमलदारांमध्ये दिसून येणारी एक प्रकारची लोकांबद्दलची वेवर्वा हें होय. लोक-शिक्षणाच्या कामांत सक्तीपेक्षां युक्तीनें जास्त गोष्टी केल्या पाहिजेत हें जसजसें सरकारी अंमलदारांस पटेल तसतशा त्यांच्या योजनाही जास्त फलद्रूप होण्याचा संभव आहे.

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Rural  
Sanitation  
—  
Dr. V. C.  
Gokhale

बरीलप्रमाणेंच कॉलन्याच्या साथीचे वेळीं पाण्यांत पोर्टेज परमॅगनेट टाकणें, मलेरियाच्या सांघीत लोकांस किर्नीन देणें, वगैरे जे सधेतुमूलक उपाय सरकार योजितें त्याचा बरोबर अर्थ न समजल्यामुळें लोक त्याचा योग्य उपयोग करून घेत नाहीत. मग अशीं कांहीं माणसें आहेत कीं ज्यांनीं कॉलन्याच्या साथीचे दिवसांत बरील लाल औषध टाकिलेलें पाणीं मुद्दाम टाकून देऊन विहिरीचें किंवा असेंच दुसरें औषधानें शुद्ध न केलेलें पाणीं पिण्याकरितां ज्यास्त पसंत केलें. अशा तऱ्हेच्या व विशेषतः अशिक्षित माणसांमध्ये आरोग्यविषयक ज्ञान वाढविण्याचे कामीं तालुका असोसिएशन्स स्थापणें फार फायद्याचें होईल असें वाटतें. रा. सा. माईक यांनीं स्थापिलेल्या बेळगांव सॅनिटरी असोसिएशनच्या कामाचा रिपोर्ट वाचता तिच्यामार्फत फार महत्त्वाची कामगिरी होत असल्याचें दिसून येतें व अशाच नमुन्याच्या संस्था प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यांतून स्थापन होऊन त्यांनीं योग्य काम केल्यास पुष्कळ उपयोग होणार आहे.

याशिवाय ज्या निरनिराळ्या साधनांचा माझ्या मतें या कामीं उपयोग करून घेतां येईल तीं येणेंप्रमाणें—

१. लहान मुलांच्या पुस्तकांत थडे घालून त्यांत त्यांना साहजिक रितीनें आरोग्य-विषयांची माहिती मिळेलसे करावें.
२. आरोग्य-विषयावर व्याख्यान देऊन लोकांस गोष्टी समजावून दिल्या पाहिजेत व त्याचें लक्ष्य या कामाच्या महत्त्वाकडे वेधलें पाहिजे.
३. प्लेगाचे दिवसांत स्वतः इन्फेक्शन्शन करून घेऊन लोकांस दाखविणें, इत्यादि.
४. मॅजिक लॅटर्नवर हे विषय दाखवून अंशतः करमणूक म्हणून हे विषय लोकांपुढें मांडिले पाहिजेत.
५. हस्तपत्रकें वगैरे वांटून लोकांस या विषयासंबंधीं माहिती पुरवून त्यांचें लक्ष्य इकडे वेधिलें पाहिजे.
६. आरोग्यविषयाची माहिती करून देणारीं प्रदर्शनें बरचेवर भरवून, लोकांच्या नजरेपुढे निरोगी घरे, गोठे, पाणी, शुद्ध हवा, वगैरेचें ज्ञान देणारीं मॉडेल्स ठेवून त्यांना या विषयाची गोडी लाविली पाहिजे.
७. बरील प्रदर्शनास जोडून, आरोग्यशास्त्राच्या नियमाप्रमाणें बांधलेल्या खेड्या-पाड्यांतील सर्वांत उत्तम घरांस, गोठ्यांस, वगैरे योडींशीं बांधिसें, पदकें, वगैरे देऊन सटपट करण्यासारखी आहे.

बरील सर्व किंवा शक्य तितक्या योजना अमलात आणिल्यास आरोग्य सुधारणेच्या बाबतीत बरीच प्रगति होईल अशी मला खात्री वाटते.

MR BALVANT TUKARAM MANE of Bhoj (Belgaum), in support  
ing the resolution, spoke as follows in Marathi —

अध्यक्ष महाराज आणि वधुभगिनींनी, सेठेगावातील आरोग्यसुधारणेप्रित्यर्थ सरकार अलीकडे जे बरेच प्रयत्न करित आहेत त्याबद्दल त्याचे आभार मानून याहून अधिक प्रयत्न करण्याची त्यास विनंति करण, व सरकारच्या या प्रयत्नाला लोकानीही आपल्या परीने आपल्या प्रयत्नाची जोड द्यावी अशी त्यांना प्रार्थना करणे हे दुहेरी काम या ठरावाने केले आहे मी सेठ्यातच जन्मला असल्याने या ठरावास अनुमोदन देण्याचा व त्याविषयी चार शब्द बोलण्याचा मला एक प्रकारचा हक्क येतो असे मी समजतो, व तसे करण्याची संधि आपण मुझतेने मजला दिली याबद्दल मी आपले प्रथम आभार मानतो सेठ्यातील आरोग्याची—किंवा रोगीपणाची—स्थिती कशी असते याचे आपणापैकीं एवढ्यात प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान नसले तरी साधारण माहिती सर्वांना आहेच सेठ्यात रहाणाऱ्या लोकांना सार्वजनिक आरोग्याची कल्पना यत्किंचितही असत नाही त्यांना शिक्षण अगदी मिळालेले नसते ही गोष्ट लक्षात घेतली म्हणजे याचे आश्चर्य वाटणार नाही प्रथम गावाची वस्ती कशी तरी अस्ताव्यस्त रीतीने झालेली असते, तीस काही घरबध नसतो ज्याला जशी सवड मिळेल त्याप्रमाणे त्यान वटेल तेथ व वाटेर त्या प्रकारचे घर बांधावे आरोग्याची निगा चांगली रहाण्यास पर कसे बांधावे याची मूळात कल्पना नसल्याने कचित् ऐत असली तरी चांगली घरे बांधण्याच होत नाही हवा व प्रकाश घाना जेणेकरून मज्जाव होईल असे घर बांधल्याने मुलाबाळांची प्रकृति निरोगी राहाते अशी सेठ्यातील लोकांची समजूत असल्याने आपल्या शरीरप्रवृत्तीवर कसा अपाय होतो हे न समजल्यामुळे ते गुराचे गोठे आपल्या नादत्या घरातच करतात, व त्याचे मलमूत्रही तेथे जवळच एक सडगा करून साठवितात घरातील केवचरा व प्रसर्ग मोरीचे साठपाणीही आणून तेथेच सोडतात पावसाळ्यात या सड्यात आणखी पाणी साठून आतले पदार्थ कुजतात व घरात सर्वत्र दुर्गंध फैलावते त्यात चिल्ले, पिसा, बंगरे उत्सन्न होऊन आतील माणसाना भारी उपद्रव होतो पिण्याची स्वतः विहीर नसल्यान त्याच विहीरिंत स्नान, धुणे घालते नदीत गुरे धुतात, गुराचे व माणसाचे मलमूत्रविसर्जनही त्यात हाते व तेथीलच पाणी प्यावे लागते त्यामुळे हिवताप, सरुज इत्यादि रोग सेठ्यात बारवार होतात व महामारीसारखा मोठ्या रोगाचीही फेरी वाटार येते परंतु सेठ्यात सरकारी दवाखान्याची सोय नसल्याने व लोकाना त्या औषधोपचाराची कल्पना नसल्याने नाकाडोऱ्याच्या भोंटू वैद्यचा व देवस्वाम्याचे ते आश्रय करतात यात काय नवल ?

आरोग्यमय जीवित्याची सरी योग्यता लोकांना कळत नाही व आरोग्याच्या सामान्य नियमांचेही त्यांना ज्ञान असत नाही ही उणीव प्रथम दूर झाली पाहिजे व सरकारने आणि लोकानीं इकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले पाहिजे लोकांचे या बाबतीतील अज्ञान व गैरसमजूती दूर केल्याखेरीज इतर कोणत्याही उपायाचा ताडस उपयोग होणार नाही, आणि या सर्व गोष्टींच्या मुळाशी शिक्षणाचा प्रसार हा आहे शिक्षणाचा फळाव अधिक झाल्याशिवाय आरोग्यही फारसे सुधारणे शक्य नाही हे पुढेपणीं लक्षात ठेवून आपण या बाबतीत वागळे पाहिजे आमच्या देशातील हीनदीन लोकांच्या हितार्थ अहोरात्र झटणारे आमचे राजगुरु, के नामदार गोखले, ह्यांचा सर्व भर शिक्षण व आरोग्य या दोन गोष्टींवरच होता व्हाइसरॉय साहेबांच्या कौन्सिलात आझा मागसलेल्या लोकांच्या वर्तने या दोन अत्यंत लोकोपयोगी बाबींवर अधिक पैसा सर्व करावा म्हणून त्यांनीं सालोसाल सरकारजवळ मागणी केली व आपल्या प्रभावाने ती अशत त्यास मान्यही करावयास लाविली शिक्षणाच्या प्रगतीखेरीज आरोग्याचे ही प्राऊल फारसे पुढे पडणार नाही, तेव्हा ही गोष्ट ध्यानीं ठवून पुढील सर्व प्रयत्न व्हावेत हे सांगण्याचा माझा मुरय हेतु आहे राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्य वाढण्यास प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची विशेष अवश्यकता नाही असे उघडपणे म्हणणाराचा एक वर्ग आहे सरकारच्या मद गतीप्रमाणे या



वर्गाची या बाबतीतील उदासीनताही आम्हास वाचक होण्याचा संभव आहे. तेव्हा शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व आम्ही विशेष लक्षात घ्याविले पाहिजे.

सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या प्रोत्साहनाने सॅनिटरी बोर्डे निघाली आहेत, परंतु त्यात आमचे लोक लक्ष्य घालीत नाहीत व त्याचा उपयोग करून घेत नाहीत ही मोठ्या दुर्दैवाची गोष्ट आहे. या बोर्डास सरकाराकडून पैशाची चांगली मदत होते, परंतु लोकांच्या उपेक्षेमुळे या मदतीस आम्ही मुक्तता आरोग्याविषयी काही धडे क्रमिक पुस्तकात घालून त्या द्वारा लोकांना आरोग्याचा उपदेश केल्याने काही बोर्डेस काम होईल. सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या वजनाने व लोकांच्या प्रयत्नाने सॅनिटरी बोर्डांच्या कामात जास्त सुधारणा दिसू लागेल. परंतु लोकांचे अज्ञान दूर करण्याचा उपाय अमलात आल्याखेरीज इतर किरकोळ उपायांनी म्हणण्यासारखी कामगिरी व्हावयाची नाही. प्राथमिक शिक्षण सार्वत्रिक करून लोकांना आरोग्याचे ज्ञान करून देण्याचा पद्धतशीर प्रश्न सरकारने करावयास हवा, व आमच्या सुशिक्षित बंधूंनी आमच्या अज्ञ लोकांच्या आचारविचाराच्या कोत्या समजूती काढून टाकण्याचा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक प्रयत्न करावा. दोघेही आपली कर्तव्ये करण्यास तयार हातील अशी इच्छा व्यक्त करून मी आपली रजा घेतो.

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Rural  
Sanitation

Mr B T  
Mans

## EIGHTH RESOLUTION.

### Improvement of Agriculture

THE HONBLE MR B. S. KAMAT (Poona) moved the eighth resolution thus —

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Agriculture

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The next resolution on the agenda paper stands thus —

Hon ble Mr  
B S Kamat,

“This Conference, while thanking the Government for the various measures for the improvement of agriculture which they have inaugurated, urges upon the educated community the necessity of taking the fullest advantage of these measures and thus helping forward the movement of agricultural improvement on which the prosperity of the country and the masses so largely depends

Sir,—It is a matter of gratification to me that the subject of agricultural organisation has found a place on the agenda of this Conference and that it has also been dignified by being referred to in your Presidential address yesterday. That shows that there has been an awakening on the part of the educated classes to the condition and needs of the agriculturists. This resolution asks us to thank the Government for the various measures of agricultural reform which they have introduced into their administration during the last ten years. I shall briefly give you a few of the activities of the Department of Agriculture, so that you can realise the immense advantage which this Department is bound, in the long run, to confer upon this country, especially in its economic aspect. The department is now engaged in three different activities. In the first place, it is busied in making experiments and researches, secondly, it gives agricultural education both to the sons of the farmers and the sons of other people, and its

third activity lies in carrying on the agricultural propaganda, so as to bring the knowledge of agricultural methods and science almost to the very doors of the farmers. As regards experiments and research Government have appointed, to give but one instance, cotton experts, and have been trying to introduce the very best variety of cotton in this country. Just imagine what an immense advantage it would be to this country, if India is able to produce in the world's market a very good variety of cotton. Then the introduction of the agricultural implements and machinery has revolutionised one branch of agriculture. I am here referring to the well sinking or boring machines. Then, you must be thankful to Government for opening the Agricultural College at Ponna. Agricultural schools are also opened during the last three or four years in different Divisions of this Presidency. Last but not least, the agricultural propaganda is being spread in different villages and towns. There is a dissemination of the knowledge of agricultural methods from Bombay to almost every village in the Bombay Presidency. I think these measures will improve the lot not only of the agriculturists but also of the whole country, they will ameliorate the condition of us all, whether educated or uneducated, even of the upper as well as of the lower classes. I should here like to point out an omission in this resolution. While thanking Government for what they have done for us, I think it is the duty of this Conference to suggest to Government what could be done for agricultural development in future. After a trial of something like ten years the Agricultural Department have now found out what are the necessities and wants of the agriculturists. The Department have been finding out from time to time what is necessary for agricultural organisation and in the light of experience gained it is now time to move forward. Thus if there are at present say, 20 Demonstration stations in the Presidency for experimental purposes, we ought to increase that number. Then at present there is only one agricultural Inspector for each Division. I think that number ought to be doubled or more than doubled. At present again, there is one trained overseer for explaining new methods for each Taluk. I think that number ought to be increased. In fact the future agricultural policy should be markedly a policy of expansion. The next point is that the Government should be prepared to spend liberally on every branch of the Department of Agriculture. The present expenditure is very limited compared with the vast importance of the subject, for at present the Agricultural Department is spending only 13 lakhs per annum on its work. Now if we remember that the land revenues of the Government from agriculturists is about 4 crores to spend 13 lakhs out of four crores on matters directly concerning the welfare of the agriculturists is a very small sum indeed. With these two suggestions I will now come to the duty of the educated classes towards the agriculturists. Their first duty is to open the eyes of the agriculturists to the immense services rendered by the Agricultural Department. The Indian agriculturist is not conservative, and if you can bring any light to bear on him, I think he is not unwilling to admit it. So far as my experience of the Indian agriculturist goes he is an individualist, that is, he will do all his operations singly. For instance, he will buy

seed for himself alone in the market, whereas the English farmer would buy it from a Co operative Purchase Society. Again, the Indian agriculturist will himself bring his goods to the market and spend about half a dozen hours and walk four miles, whereas the English farmer will send his milk or eggs to the nearest Co operative Selling Society. I say, there is ample field here for the educated men to come to the help of the agriculturist and convert him from an individualist to a co operative man (Hear, hear) In other words, I think the first duty of our educated men ought to be to begin reform in the country by beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder. They should take the village as the unit and teach the agriculturists to work on the co operative principle. During the next thirty years when the present generation will have passed away, owing to the growth of the co-operative and agricultural organisation, the agricultural condition of the country will be so very materially changed and almost revolutionised that I have no hesitation in saying that posterity will say that the British Government have conferred on us one of the greatest boons by starting their Department of Agriculture, and, I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that by means of the improved agricultural methods the whole of the economic aspect of agriculture will be improved to the great advantage of the country (Cheers)

MR MORO BALVANT MARATHE (Balgaum) seconded the resolution in Marathi thus —

अध्यक्षसाहेब व बहुभुगिर्नो, आता नामदार कामत यांनी आपल्यापुढे इंग्रजीत जो ठराव मांडला त्यास अनुमोदन देण्याकरिता मी आपणापुढे आलों आहे ठराव मराठीत सांगायचा म्हणजे असा आहे कीं,

“सरकारनें शेतकी सुधारणेकरिता योजिलेल्या नानाप्रकारच्या उपायाबद्दल व योजनाबद्दल ही परिषद् सरकारचे आभार मानिते, आणि शेतकी सुधारणेवर या देशाची व या देशातील सामान्य जनतेची भरभराट पुष्कळ अशीं अंजळून असल्यामुळे त्या उपायाचा व योजनाचा पूर्णपणे फायदा घेऊन या सुधारणेच्या चळवळीस प्रोत्साहन देण्याची अवश्यकता सुशिक्षित लोकांच्या नजरेस ही परिषद् जोराने आणिते ”

हा ठराव किती महत्त्वाचा आहे ह सांगण्याची जरूरी नाही आपल्या देशाचें सर्व जीवित शेतकीवरच मुख्यत्वेन अवलंबून आहे ही गोष्ट नवी नाही या ठरावाच्या विषयावर बोलण्याच्या अगोदर एका गोष्टीचा उल्लेख केल्याविना माझ्याच्यानें राहवत नाही आमचें सरकार सांप्रत प्रचंड युद्धात गुंतले असल्यामुळे या परिषदेन सरकारच्या चिंतास व्ययता उत्पन्न करणारे विषय चर्चेसाठी न घेण्याचें ठरविलें ही गोष्ट माझ्या मते या परिषदेस जितकी भूषणावह आहे तितकीच अभिमानाची आहे ‘अभिमानाची’ म्हणण्याचें कारण असें कीं, प्रागतिकांच्या समाना ‘भिक्षांदेही’ च्या सभा असें सरोपून त्या सभाविपरीत गैरसमज उत्पन्न करण्याचा प्रयत्न काहीं ठिकाणीं करण्यात येतो त्यास यदाच्या परिषदेतील ठराव ह चोख उत्तर आहे यदाच्या परिषदेतील सहकारिता, सेव्यापाड्याचें आरोग्य स्वदेशी व शेतकी सुधारणा यासकधी ठराव हे केवळ ‘स्वावलंबना’चे ठराव आहेत म्हणजे ही परिषद् केवळ स्वावलंबनाच्या तत्त्वास जोराचा पाठिंबा देऊन लोकांना त्या तत्त्वाचा पुरस्कार करण्यास आमहानें सांगत आहे, म्हणून यदाच्या परिषदेच्या ठरावाबद्दल मला अभिमान वाटत आहे केवळ ‘स्वराज्या’च्या ठरावानें स्वराज्य मिळणार नाही तर यदाच्या ठरावाच्या पुरस्कारानें स्वराज्याच्या मार्ग सुलभ होऊन स्वराज्य जवळ येऊ लागेल

Resolution on Improvement of Agriculture.

Hon ble Mr B S Ramai

Mr M B Marathe

अशी माझी ठाम समजूत आहे या दृष्टीने या ठरावाच्या विषयाचे महत्त्व किती आहे हे तुमच्या नजरेस आणून ठरावाच्या विषयासंबंधी मी चार शब्द सांगतो

नामदार कामत यांनी सांगितल्याप्रमाणे ठरावाचे दोन भाग आहेत एक शेतकीसुधारणेसंबंधी सरकारने आजपर्यंत केलेल्या कामाबद्दल सरकारचे आभार मानणे आणि दुसरा त्या सुधारणेच्या नावात सुशिक्षितांचे कर्तव्य सरकारचे आभार का मानावे हे समजण्यास आजपर्यंत सरकारने काय केले आहे हे पाहिले पाहिजे इंग्रजी अमलापूर्वी सांप्रतच्या तऱ्हेचे उपाय शेतकीसुधारणेच्या नावात या देशात झालेले नाहीत हे नाकबूल करता येणार नाही इंग्रजी अमलातही प्रथम प्रथम विरकोट प्रयत्नच झालेले आहेत सन १८३३ पासून ३५ पर्यंत चहाच्या मळ्याचे प्रयोग व १८४० मध्ये कापसाचे प्रयोग एवढेच प्रयत्न प्रथम झालेले आहेत हिंदुस्थानातील शेतकीच्या स्थितिसंबंधी चकशा करण्याबद्दलची जरूरी प्रथम बंगाल व ओरिसा प्रांतातील १८६६ सालच्या दुष्काळानंतर सरकारच्या नजरेस आली त्यानंतर एक शेतकी सात १८७१ साली स्थापण्यात आले, पण ते १८७९ साली बंद झाले पुन १८८० सालच्या दुष्काळ कमिशननंतर १८८१ साली 'जमीनमहसूल व शेतकी खाते' निर्माण करण्यात आले या खात्याने प्रथम जमिनीची पाहणी, जमिनीचा आकार ठरावीक, बगैरे बाबींकडेच लक्ष दिले आणि ते साहजिकच आहे प्रथम जमीन किती आहे, किती जमिनीवर पीक करण्यात येत, पिके कोठे कोणत्या जातीची व किती होतात, जमिनीचा सारा किती ठेवावा बगैरे गोष्टी म्हणजे शेतकी सुधारणेच्या प्रयत्नाची पूर्व तयारीच होय या दृष्टीने पाहिले तर या खात्याने, त्याच्याकडून झाल्या असलेल्या जुन्या वगळल्या तर, बरेच काम केले आहे पुढे सन १८८९ साली पार्लमेंटकडून डॉ. थॉलकेर, अॅग्रिकल्चरल केमिस्ट, याची योजना होऊन त्यांनी सर्व हिंदुस्थानात फिरून शेतकीसुधारणेच्या मार्गा-विषयी आपला मला मोठा रिपोर्ट १८९२ मध्ये लिहिला आहे त्याचा रिपोर्ट म्हणजे या सुधारणेच्या प्रश्नाची दुसरी पायरी होय यानंतर पुन १९०२-३ पर्यंत म्हणण्यासारखे काही काम झाले नाही पण शेतकीखाते निराळे व स्वतंत्र झाल्यापासून सरकारकडून बरेच काम झाले आहे आज बारा वर्षांपर्यंत सरकारने शेतकीसंबंधी निरनिराळ्या पिकांचे प्रयोग करणे, हस्तपत्रकाच्या योगाने लोकाना माहिती देणे, नाना प्रकारच्या आउतांचे सप्रयोग प्रदर्शन करून त्याची उपयोगिता दाखविणे, नवीन बीबियाणी आणवून तीं लोकांत फुलट वाटून त्याचे फायदे लोकांच्या निदर्शनास आणणे, शेतकी शिक्षणाची तजवीज करणे, शेतकीसंबंधी योग्य सल्लामसलत देणे, बगैरे कामे करून लोकाना बरेच सहाय्य केले आहे पण या साहाय्याची फलद्रूपता आमच्या कामगिरीवर अवलंबून होती व आहे सरकारच्या योजनाचा उपयोग झाला नसल्यास त्याचा दोष आमच्यावरच आहे अशा रितीने पाहिले तर आजपर्यंत सरकारने बरेच काम केले आहे सरकारच्या प्रयत्नाने एका भुडमुगाच्या पिकात किती क्रांति झाली आहे ते पहा सन १९०३ साली ५७,००० एकर जमिनीत भुडमूग कला होता, तो १९१३ साली १,८१,००० एकर जमिनीत करण्यात आला हल्ली बोकणातील वर्षस जमिनीतही भुडमूग उत्पन्न करण्यात येत आहे तात्पर्य, योग्य दिशेने प्रयत्न केल्यास आमच्या उत्पन्नात बरीच भर पडणार आहे सरकारने आमच्या करिता तयार करून ठेविलेल्या साधनाबद्दल व माहितीबद्दल आम्ही सरकारचे आभार मानणे योग्य व जरूरीच आहे ह्यापुढेच या ठरावात पहिला भाग सरकारच्या आभारासंबंधी आहे सरकारचे करावयाचे सर्व काम संपले असे ह्याप्रण्याचा मान या ठरावाचा उद्देश नाही सरकारकडून अजून बरेच काम करावयाचे आहे, आणि ते करण्यास आम्ही सरकारस सांगितले पाहिजेच याबद्दल माझे मित्र नामदार कामत यांनी आपल्या भाषणात उल्लेख केलाच आहे

पहिल्या भागापेक्षा दुसरा भाग महत्त्वाचा आहे कारण त्या भागात आम्ही, मुख्यत्वे सुशिक्षित लोकांनी, काय केले पाहिजे हे सांगितले आहे शेतकी ही बाब इतकी नाजूक

आहे की, त्या बाबतीत फारच काळजीपूर्वक काम केल पाहिजे थोडं दुर्लक्ष झालं किंवा थोडी हलगर्जी झाली की केलेलं सर्व मागील काम बाया जाण्याचा प्रसंग येतो शिवाय या इतरांच्या तर अशी स्थिती आहे की, दहा पंधरा मलाच्या अंतरावर शेतकीची सर्व स्थिती बदलते, हवा, पाणी, जमीन, सर्व निराळं होतं अर्थात् शेतकीची तहाही निराळी हवी असते म्हणजे एका ठिकाणचं आऊत दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी उपयोगी पडेलच असें नाही तीच गोष्ट बीबियाण्याची म्हणजे प्रत्येक ठिकाणी त्या त्या परिस्थितीप्रमाणे माहिती घेऊन सरकारन नेमलल्या तज्ज्ञाकडून सहा घेऊन लोकाना त्याप्रमाणे समजावून सांगितलं पाहिजे हें काम जाणत्या, सुशिक्षित लोकांचेच नव्हे काय? सरकारने नवे प्रयोग करून काही गोष्टी ठरविल्या, पण त्या अमलात आणण्यास स्थानिक सुशिक्षितांनी आपल्या हाडा-मासाच्या बंधूना प्रोत्साहन देण्यास नको काय? आमच्या गरीब, अज्ञानी व अढाणी रयतेची सवय केवळ अनुकरण करण्याची आहे ना कामत म्हणाले की, आमचे शेतकरी conservative पुराणप्रिय आहेत माझ्या मते तो त्यांच्यामध्ये गुणच आहे व तो गुण आवश्यक आहे कारण मघाशीं सांगितल्याप्रमाणे शेतकीचें काम नाजूक आहे थोडीशी चूक झाली तरी विचारांच्या वषांचें अन्न जाणार तेव्हा नवीन गोष्ट ते एकदम अमलात आणण्यास कसे कबूल होतिल? तथापि एसादा गोष्ट तुमच्यासारख्या जाणत्यांना केलेली पाहून तिजपासून फायदा होतो असें दिसताच आमचे शेतकरी ती गोष्ट तत्काळ अमलात आणतात तुमच्याआमच्या सारख्यानें एखादे सत आणून घातलं तर त्यातील हळूच चारून नेऊन थोडेंसें आपल्या शेताच्या काप्यात घालून पहातात आणि मग त्याची प्रतीति आली की, 'बामन म्हणतो त्य खर' म्हणून ताबडतोब त्या गोष्टीबद्दल तुमच्या पाठीशी लागतात हा माझा स्वतःचा अनुभव आहे तेव्हा शेतकऱ्यात मिळून मिसळून इतर देशातील शेतकीच्या माहितीच्या आधारेनें आपल्या परिस्थितीच्या माननें शेतकऱ्यांना शेतकीसुधारणेची माहिती दिली पाहिजे शिवाय केवळ सरकारी नोकरी अगर परदेशी मालाची दलाली वगैरेच्या मार्गेच न लागता सरकारनें स्थापिलेल्या शेतकी कॉलेजात, निदान पुणें येथील अगर देवी-होसूर वगैरे ठिकाणच्या मराठी शेतकी शाळात, आपलीं मुलें पाठवून अगर शेतकऱ्यांचा मुलें पाठवून त्यांच्याकरवीं शेतकी सुधारणा करण्यास किती तरी वाच आहे आमच्याच वेळगाव शहरीं डॉ शिरगावकर यांचा मुलगा बी एजी होऊन शेतकी करित आहे, तीत शुद्ध, भोक्कडी हवा, ताजे भाजीपाले, व चांगलें दधदुग्ध मिळून त्यास द्रमहा प्राप्ताही चांगली पडत आहे शिवाय त्यांच्यासारख्या माणसांच्या शेतीपासून आसपासचे शेतकरी बोध घेत आहेत तेव्हा या बाबतीतही सुशिक्षिताना काम आहे शिवाय बीबियाणीं निर्भेळ मिळण्याकरिता पतपेढ्या अगर स्टोअर स्थापणें, आऊतें वगैरेंचा सहकारितेनें उपयोग करण्यास शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणें वगैरे नानाप्रकारचीं कामें आहेत हीं कामें सुशिक्षित लोकांनीं हातीं घेऊन देशाचें कल्याण करावें अशी विनंति आहे हें दशकल्याणाचें काम त्यांच्या हातचें आहे सरकारचा सवध आहे म्हणून करावयाचें नाही असा म्हणण्यात अर्थ नाही या 'स्वावलंब ना' च्या प्रयत्नांनीं आपल्या हीन स्थितीप्रत गेलेल्या दशकाधवाचें कल्याण हाऊन त्यांना जूर, सहकारितेनें काम करणें, व स्वावलंबन याचें शिक्षण दिल्यासारखे होऊन स्वराज्य प्राप्ति लवकर होईल ती स्वराज्याच्या जपानें होणार नाही एवढे सांगून मी या कल्याणकारी ठरावास अनुमोदन देऊन व तो पास करण्यास विनंति करून आपली रजा घेतों

MR CHANDULALL B PATEL (Surat) supported the resolution in Gujarati thus —

पुज्य प्रमुखश्री, भगिनी अने वधुओ, आ परिपट्ट प्रातनी होईने अत्यार सुधीमा अनेक विवेचनी इंग्रेजी अने मराठी भाषामा ययाछे सेती सुधारणा सवधनो ठराव ओनरे बल महाशय कामते इंग्रेजी भाषामा रजु कर्यो, अने तेने रेको आपनार मुहस्थे मराठी भाषामा पोताना विचारो ध्यक कया तो पडी हु ते ठरावनु समर्थन जा मात्रे गुजराती भाषामा न कऊ विचारो अने ऊमिओ प्रकट करवानु साधन भाषा छे, अने मारी मानुभाषा गुजराता छे

Resolution on  
Improvement  
of Agriculture

Mr A B  
Marathe

Mr C B  
Patel

સેતીની સુધારણા કચ્છાકદલ નામદાર સરકારનો આભાર માનવાનાં અને સેતીવાડીની સુધારણાનો પ્રશ્ન નિવાનવર્ગે હાથ ધરવાનો જે મદદરતો ઠગવ રજુ થયાં છે તેને અનુમોદન આપવાનું કામ મને સોંપાયા આવ્યું છે. ઇ હું માર્કે અહો ભાગ્ય સમજું છું.

આપ સર્વને અનુભવસિદ્ધ છે કે રાજાઓને દેવસમાન માની જગતમાં શાંતિ પ્રસારાવનાર જો કોઈપણ મોટો વર્ગ હશે તો તે સેહુતવર્ગ છે. સેહુતવર્ગ રાજાઓને પરાપૂર્વથીજ દેવસમાન માનતો આવ્યો છે, આવે છે અને આવશે. તે રાજ્યમત્ત પ્રજા તરફથી નામદાર સરકારનો સેતીની સુધારણામાટે આભાર માનતાં મારે જણાવવું જોઈએ કે શહેરમાં મેજ, સુરશી નાંતીને બેસનાર, મોટરમાં અને ફેટીનોમાં ધુમનાર કે જેને વિચારા સેહુતોની ધુર્ગતિનું નેશપણ જ્ઞાન નથી તેના તરફથી આ અનુમોદન નથી, પણ મંદા ગામોમા રહીને, સેહુતો સાથે ધુર્મીને તેનો હાહાકાર સામઝનાર સુદ સેહુત તરફથી આ અનુમોદન છે.

હિંદુ પ્રાચીનકાળથી કૃષિપ્રધાન દેશ ગણાય છે. હિંદુનો મુખ્ય અને માત્ર ધર્મો સૌ કોઈ પોતારી પોતારીને કહે છે કે સેતીવાડીનોજ છે. સેહુતાની મળ્યા હિંદુમા ઝુંચુ સ્થાન મોગ-વેરે એતાં જગ શાહેર છે. દેશપરદેશને ધનધાન્યથી પરિપૂર્ણ કરનાર સેહુતવર્ગ હિંદુમાં ૮૦ ટકા જેટલો શું નથી ?

હિંદુ જેવા સેતીવાડી ઉપરજ મુખ્ય આભાર ધરાવનાર દેશમા સેહુતાની સ્થિતિમા સુધારો કરવાના જે ઉપાયો યોગ્ય તે નિ સંશય આદરણીય છે. સેતી સુધારણામા સેહુતના હિતસાથે નામદાર સરકારનું હિત પણ સંકળાયેલ છે, કેમકે નામદાર સરકારના મહેસુલમા સેતીનું મહેસુલ પહેલી જગા ધરાવે છે. સેહુત અને રાજ્યનો સંબંધ માટેજ એક અવિભક્ત કુટુંબ જેવો છે. રાજ્યનું મુખ્ય અંગ કે રાજ્યના કમાડ સેહુત ગણાય છે તે યથાર્થ છે. દેશની દોહતરૂપી સેહુતપ્રજાની આબાદી કરવા નામદાર સરકારે અત્યારસુધીમા અનેક યોજના કરી છે, અને તેને માટે સેહુતપ્રજા નામદાર સરકારનો રાગ ક્ષિતરથી આભાર માને છે.

સેતીવાડીની અને સેહુતોની આધુનિક સ્થિતિ પરત્વે વિચાર કરતા નામદાર સરકારની અથાગ મહેનતનુ ફલ જોઈએ તેવું આવી શક્યું નથી પણ અફસોસની યાત છે. નામદાર સરકારની મહેનત અને પ્રયત્નના પ્રમાણમા ફલ ન આવ્યું તેનો દોષ દેશના વિદ્વાનવર્ગ અને દેશના નાના અધિકારી વર્ગ ઉપર છે. સેહુતોની સારી સ્થિતિની સત્તાને વાકેફ કરવામાં જેટલી સ્વામી હોય તે તે વર્ગના નેતાને આભારી છે.

સેતીવાડીનું શિક્ષણ ક્ષયોગ સાથે આવ્યા વિશેષ ક્ષયબળી જરૂર છે. નાના રાજ્યમા તે પ્રયોગ કે સેતીવાડીના શિક્ષણનું નામનિશાન પણ હોતું નથી. ક્યાક ક્યાક તુળે સોચેરે પ્રયોગો થાય છે, પણ તે વિચારા સેહુત લોકો અમળ હોવાથી જાણી શકા નથી. સરકારી પ્રયોગશાળામાં સેતી સંબંધે જે શોધ સોઝ થાય છે તે સુદ સેહુતને કાનેજ પહોંચે ક્યાંથી ? અને કદાચ પહોંચે તો તે અમળ પણ જેવો વર્ગ અમલમા મૂકે કેમ ? સેતીવાડીની સુધારણા સુદ સેહુતને ટામકારક નીવડવાને માટે હજુ વિશેષ પ્રયત્નની જરૂર છે. ગામડે ગામડે અને ઘૂંપડે ઘૂંપડે કલ્પી ન શકાય તેવાં અનેક સાધનો વહેંચ્યાં સુધી સેહુતને સેતીવાડીની સુધારણા સંબંધી માહિતી આપણે નહિ આપીએ ત્યાંસુધી સુધારણાની સાર્થકતા જોઈએ તેવી નથી.

સેતીવાડીમા સુધારો કરવાના સંબંધમા રાજ્યકર્તાઓએ એક અગત્યની બાબત સાસ લક્ષમાં રાસવાની છે કે, પશ્ચિમની સેતીવાડીના રીતનુ તદન અનુકરણ કરવાથી અહીંની સેતીવાડીને વિશેષ ફાયદો થવાનો નથી. અહીંની સેતીવાડીને તો ત્યારેજ ફાયદો થશે કે જ્યારે પશ્ચિમની રૂઢીને અહીંના સંજોગોને અનુકૂળ કરવામાં આવશે.

મામ્ય ધોરણો, સેતીવાડી માટેના વિભાગથી ઓગારો વંગે અનેક સુધારણા જો કે સેહુતના હિતની સાતરજ થાય છે, પણ સુદ સેહુતનું અમળપણું, તેની કંચાલ સ્થિતિ અને જમીનના નાના થાના કટકા ધ્યાનમા લેતાં પરિણામ જોઈએ તેવું સારું આવતું નથી. વિદ્વા-

યર્તી માંધા ઓઝાર સરીદવા જેટલી વિચારા સેદુતાની સુઝાસ નર્થા, તેનો શાસ્ત્રીય રીતે ઉપયોગ કરવા જેટલી અમળ સેદુતોમા આવડન નર્થી, અને તે આજારોને પુરી પડે તેટલી જમીન તેઓની પાસ નર્થા હજુ તો વઝડના પુટલા આમર્ઝનેજ પ્રશ્નના ઉદરમાર્થી સેદુતો સ્સકસ કાઢવાને નિર્માણ થયા છે વિજઝી, વરાઝ કે સૂર્યના તાપથી વધીના વધી સેદુતા સેદુતો હિંદમા જોવા ઇતો હજુ આશા છે એ આશા પરિપૂર્ણ કરવી હોય તો સેદુતના લોહીને ટોપે ટોપે આગઝ વધવાની માવના ઉગાઝવી જોઈએ અને વૈરામ્ય કે નિરાશા જઢમૂઝથી નાશ કરવી જોઈએ

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F. A. I.

ગ્યાસુધી સેદુતની અમળ અને આર્થિક સ્થિતિ સુધરે નહિ ત્યાસુધી સુધારણાને સમીન લાભ થઈ શકવાનો વસત માગ્યેજ આવે.

અમારા હિત માટેજ લેખન, વાચન, અને ગણિતનુ પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ આપનારી ગ્રામ્ય શાળા જો કે નામદાર સરકાર સ્થાપન કરાવી છે તોપણ ગ્યાસુધી તેના અભ્યાસક્રમમા અમારા વર્ગને અનુકૂળ સુધારો વધારો નહિ થાય, ત્યાસુધી તેની ઉપયોગિતા સ્વીકારીએ પણ પરિણામ તો મુન્યજ રહેવાનુ છે અત્યારે ગામડામા ણ ધારણ સીરયા પડી વિચારા નાના સેદુતના વાઝકને ઘરવાર છોડી પાંચ સાત ગાઉ ઉપર આવેલી માટી શાળામા વગરે વિગ્રામ્યાસ કરવા જવુ પડે, અને ત્યા તેને ગામડામા અભ્યાસ કરેલો કાચો વિગ્રાથી બારીને ળીજા ધોળગમા પસાર થયા છના ળીજા ધોળગમા બેસાડવામા આવેડે અમારા વાઝકો ઉંક અજ્ઞાન અવસ્થામા રહી વનુ જેથી સ્થિતિમા જિદગી પર્યત મહેનત મજુરી કરે તેમા રાજાપ્રજા ઉભયને લાભ નથી સેદુતવર્ગમા અલ્પવત્ત મળનારાની સહયા ળીલકૂલ નથી, પણ જે મળેડે તેતો મળી શકાય નેટલુ મળે તેમા હોય છે આલો ઉત્સાહી અને હાયક સેદુતનો વઝો માત્ર ગામડામા જન્મ્યા માટે તેને ગ્રામ્ય ધોળગ મળીનજ વઝડના પુટલા આમર્ઝને જિદગી પુરી કરવીકે ? વઝડના પુટલાતો આમઝવામા એક જાતનુ ગોરવ છે, પણ હુનિયાનુ કફક જ્ઞાન મેઝવવા માટે વિગ્રા લેવાય તો જીવનુ કફક સાર્થક થાય અને રાજ્યને વિશેષ અને વિશેષ ધન ધાન્ય પુર પાડી આવાદ કરી શકાય ગ્રામ્ય ધોળગો રદ કરીને ઉપલ ધોળગમા સેતીવાડીને વધવેસી થાય તેથી સ્પાન્ડિડ વુકો તૈયાર કરાવી તેને એલ્ચિક વિષય તરીકે દાસલ કરાવવાની જરૂર છે આથી કરીને સેદુતોને દરેક છોકરો પોતાના કામમા ફઝદાયક મળતરની સાતર મળશે, અને અધવત્તમા મળતર પડનુ નહિ મુકે

હવે સેદુતની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ તપાસતા માલૂમ પડશે કે તેઓના હમેશના રોરાકમાં જુવાર વાજરાના રોટલા, અટદની દાઝ અને હાશજ છે પહેરવેશમા દેશી વળકેરે વળેલા સાદીના જાટા લુગડા અને રાચરચીલામા કુમારે કરલા માટીના વાસણો છે જેના પ્રયત્ને શ્રીમતોને ત્યા માળેકમોતી કઝહઝે છે તેનીજ આવી કમાઝ સ્થિતિ ' અન્ન પેદા કરનારજ અન્નમાટે વઝલા મારે એ જુ ઓડી નવાઈની વાત છે ? આવી અસાધારણ દરિદ્રતા દૂર કરવા માત્ર ળીજી અનેક સુધારણા સાથે મહેસુલ પણ જો કફક કમી થાય તો સાલ્ ળીજા દેશો સાથે સરલા-વતા હિદના સેદુતોની મહેસુલ મારે પવ્તી છે એ સ્યા કોશ્થી અજાણ્યુ છે ?

આપણા લોકોનો મુરય આધાર અન્ન ઉપર હોઈને તેની પેદાશ જેમ વને તેમ વધારવી એ આપણ પ્રથમ કર્તય છે, પણ કેવઝ તેમ કરવાથીજ આપણી દરિદ્રતા દૂરથાય તમ નથી જે દેશ ફક્ત કાચો માલજ તૈયાર કરીને શાન્ત રહે છે તે કામ્યમને માટે કમાઝન રહે છે, તેમા શક નર્થી, કેમકે કાચો માલ તયાર માલ કરતા કેટલાય સસ્તા માવથી વેચાય છ કાચા માલને અહીંને અહીં તૈયાર કરવાની યોજના અમલમા મુકવામાજ સેતી અને સેદુતોની સરી સુધારણા રહેલી છે

આપણા પૂન્ય પ્રમુલશ્રીએ મદ્રાસના સેદુતના મવધમા એક દર્વી સુધારણા પોતાના માપળમા રજુ કરી હતી કે આપણા દેશમા મજુરી પુષ્કઝ છે, પરનુ વર્પમા ચારસી છ માસ

સેદુતો કામમા વઝગતા નથી. જો પુરતી વ્યવસ્થા થાય તો તેઓ પોતાનો આઝસુ સમય વિશેષ ઉપયોગિતાથી જુના ગ્રામ્ય વળાટ વગેરે ઉદ્યોગની સીલવળીમાં ગાલી શકશે. મદ્રાસકે દક્ષિણના સેદુતની આ સંબંધની સ્થિતિ જાતે જોવાનો અવકાશ જોકે મને નથી મળ્યો, પણ અમારી બાજુએ કાઠિયાવાડમા તો સેદુતો આજી વરસમાં દરરોજ પાંચ સાત કલાકના અધુરી ડંધના વસત સિવાય બીજો વસત માગ્યેજ ફાસલ પાઠી શકે છે. છોકરાં અને સ્ત્રી સુદ્ધાં રાત દિવસ પશુસાથે પશુ થંદને ગદ્દા મજુરી કરે છે. પરંતુ જ્યાં જ્યાં શ્રીમંત, વિદ્વાન વગેરે વર્ગની સહાયથી સેદુતો પોતાનો વસત ફાસલ પાઠી શકે ત્યાં ત્યાં વળાર્ટ વગેરે ધંધા સેદુતને શીલ-વવાથી ફાયદોજ છે. જ્યારે શ્રીમંત વર્ગ સેદુતોની પરવાહ કરશે, અને જ્યારે વિદ્વાન વર્ગ સેદુતને સુલ સાધન મેઝવી આપવા અવકાશ મેઝવશે ત્યારે સેદુતોનો મળો વસત વચશે અને તેનો સદ્-ઉપયોગ અનેક રીતે કરાવી શકાશે.

અત્યારે તો અમારી બાજુ તરફ ઇટલે કાઠિયાવાડ અને ગુજરાતમાં સુધરેલું જનસમાજ રાજ્યરૂપી મંદિરના વિદ્વાન અને શ્રીમંતરૂપી શોભાયમાન મિનારા જોડેનેજ મોહ પામી જાયછે, અને એ રાજ્યરૂપી મંદિરના પાયામાં ડંડે ડંડે ધૂલ નીચે ઢટાઈ રહેલી સઢવચઢી પથ્થરરૂપી સેદુતપ્રજાની જ્યાને ત્યાં અવગળના થાય છે. સરેસર 'ગુજરાતમા કેઝવાયલો વર્ગ અને સેતી-વાઢી જેવા દેશના આત્મસમાજ ઉદ્યોગધંધામા પઢેલો કૃષિકારવર્ગ એવેના ચોકાજ જુદા છે.' જ્યારે સેતીવાઢી સાથે છૂટા છેઢા કરી વેસનાર આપણા સાહિત્યના સેવકો, કવિજનો કે વિદ્વાનો જે સેતીવાઢીને આધારે જીવે છે તે કેમ સુધરે, કેમ સ્ત્રીલે, તેમાં જે સ્વામીઓ હોય તે કેમ દૂર થાય તેની ચર્ચા કરશે, ત્યારેજ નામદાર સરકારની કીમતીમા કીમતી સેતી સુધારણાની સાર્થકતા થશે. વિદ્વાનલોકો પોતાના અમળ વર્ગને એક પશુ કરતા કંઈક વિશેષ સારા બનાવવાને નૈનિક રીતે પણ બંધાયા છે, કેમકે અમળ, આઢા પાતઢ્યો વસ પહેરનારો, મૂસમરો વેઢનારો, પશુ જેવી સ્થિતિ ગુજારતા સેદુત અને મજુરવર્ગના પરસેવાના ઢીપાંથી ડમી પયેલી સાર્વજનિક સંસ્થાનો લામ લડ્ડેજ વિદ્વાનોએ વિપા સંપાદન કરી છે. વિદ્વાનોએ તો સેતીવાઢીના સાહિત્યનો શાસ્ત્રીય રીતે વિધામ્યાસ કરવો જોઈએ, અને તે જ્ઞાન ઢુંપઢે ઢુંપઢે ફેલાવીને ઉત્તમ પ્રકારનો કાચો અને પાકો માલ તૈયાર કરવામા રાજ્ય તથા સેદુતને સહાયમૂલ થવું જોઈએ.

હાલમાં નામદાર સરકાર જે સદ્-માવિથી સેદુતો માટે નિરંતર સુધારણા કરતી રહી છે, તેના ઉદ્ધારમાટે જે નવનવી યોજના અને સાધનો શોધી રહી છે તેને માટે સર્વ સેદુત માઈઓ અંતઃકરણથી તે શાળી સત્તાનો સત્તાનો ઉપકાર માને છે, અને નામદાર સરકારની સુધારણા વિશેષ ફલ્ઢદાયક નીવઢે માટે વિદ્વાન વર્ગને વિનવે છે કે શાળી સત્તાને આ સંબંધમા સહાય કરે. સેદુત પ્રજાના પ્રતિનિધિઓની 'પાઢીદાર પરિપઢ્' દ્વારા જ્યારે જ્યારે નામદાર સરકારને સેદુતની અંગત જરૂરીઆત યોગ્ય રીતે પુલ્ત વિચાર કર્યા પઢી જણાવવામા આવે છે ત્યારે ત્યારે તે પુરી પાઢવા પોતાથી વનતો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહી છે. નામદાર સરકારનો સેદુત પ્રજા પ્રત્યેનો આવો વાત્સલ્યમાવ જોઈ પુઝરૂપી સેદુત પ્રજા સદ્વાને માટે ઢીલથી નામદાર સરકારને દુવા ઢે છે.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

## NINTH RESOLUTION.

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### Development of Indigenous Industries.

THE HON'BLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bombay), in moving the ninth resolution, observed :—

Mr. President, Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This resolution was to be moved before you by the Hon'ble Mr. Godbole,



but as his health is not good I have the honour to move it. It runs as follows —

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"In view of the great dislocation of trade and the immense loss caused by the terrible war and in view of India's industrial dependence on the countries which are at war with His Majesty's Government this Conference earnestly appeals to our countrymen for the development of indigenous industries in this land, and respectfully invites the attention of the Government to the necessity of actively encouraging and promoting the same and of appointing a Committee of officials and non officials to enquire into and to suggest the best means of promoting the new, and developing the existing industries in this Presidency.

Gentlemen,—Perhaps you will think this is a large order. It is a large order. We are thinking of industries of the whole Presidency and they are so many that if I were to take up for discussion even a few of those that have been affected by this terrible war I think I should far exceed the time limit put on the mover of resolutions by the President. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen I will give the Honble Mr Lalubhai five minutes more. (Loud laughter.)

THE HONBLE MR LALUBHAI continued: Any one who is connected with trade or industry in this country will find that he has suffered by excessive rise in prices of all articles imported into India. The prices have automatically gone up, our trade is dislocated and consequently there is an immense loss to the country. I am referring to the articles of ordinary use such as glass, ware, sugar, chemicals, silk and the like. We used to get them from Germany and Austria, both of which are now at war with His Majesty's Government. On these two countries we depended for the supply of most of these articles, and now on account of the war that dependence has been accentuated and we feel the situation very keenly. It would not be possible to start here all the industries that existed in the countries which are at war with Great Britain. To expect to do that would be like crying for the moon. But we can easily start some of the most necessary industries. The first requisite in this matter is of capital which is proverbially shy. But even this shy capital will be forthcoming if the promoters of new industries are persons who by their business capabilities and honest management have won the confidence of the investing public. The other requisite is technical knowledge. While in some cases we may have to seek in the beginning the assistance of foreign experts in many others our young men who have received special technical instruction in England, on the continent or in America may be able to take charge of these new industries. The capitalists and these technical men must work in greater harmony than they have done till now, if the cause of new industries is to succeed in this Presidency.

Then there is the difficulty of the want of skilled labour. In the case of new industries it has been found that the greatest difficulty is to find skilled labour. If we cannot get men locally we may

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Samaldas

have to import skilled mechanics and workmen from abroad for a few years. Within a few years our labourers will get the required dexterity and can very well do without the guidance and assistance of these foreign 'skilled labourers'. If we all work earnestly and if we all put our shoulders to the wheel I daresay that we shall be able to start soon a few industries at least. Then we come to the point relating to the assistance of Government. We find that there are many things which we cannot do unaided by Government even though we have the necessary capital and expert men. The assistance that we want from Government can be given in more ways than one. They can give us as in the case of Bengal and Mysore, officers for assisting in starting industries or appoint Directors of Industries. Sometimes objection is raised with regard to these posts. It is said that the Director, if he is an expert, will know of one or two industries only, he cannot know of more and therefore, he cannot be very useful. For that reason we ask in this resolution not for the creation of a new post of a Director of Industries but for the appointment of a Committee of officials and non officials.

Amongst the latter of course, there should be industrialists and if possible scientific experts also to conduct an industrial investigation. I do not forget that Government have undertaken an inquiry into two industries one of which is the handloom industry for which they appointed an expert whose report I believe most of you have read. It shows what kind of work can be done by our people. The other industry taken in hand was oil pressing. An inquiry into the existing condition of the industry etc. has been conducted by an expert appointed by Government. The reports of these Committees will be submitted to the Government. The capitalists will then see in what particular localities particular industries could successfully be started. And after Government have decided as to the concessions which are necessary and which they can give the report will be issued to the public. You'll now that the foreign product has to pay freight which the Indian product has not to pay. If we can start industries with the facilities enumerated above they will be able to stand foreign competition even after the war. Gentlemen I have reached the limit of fifteen minutes. (Laughter) I won't take up more time in commending the resolution for your acceptance. (Cheers)

Mr. Jamnadas  
J. Dharamdas

MR. JAMNADAS DWAIKADAS DHARAMSLEY (Bombay) in second reading the resolution said —

Mr. President Brother and Sister Delegates,—In this resolution there are three important points to be dealt with. First there is the fact that we are face to face with a situation in which we find ourselves helpless to carry on those industries for which we have largely depended upon foreign nations, those nations that are at present, at war with His Majesty's Government. Being connected with one of those industries myself I think I am in a position to speak of the difficulties with which the people who are connected with that industry, are faced at present in carrying on that industry, I mean, the importation of dye stuffs, chemicals and sizing materials. The war has made it possible for these stuffs to be imported from Ger-

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Improvement  
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Mr Jasadas  
D Dhara

ing the foreign industries Unless ladies and gentlemen, the Government gives an assurance of this kind, India must give up all attempts at the industrial development of the country For, the policy of subordinating India's interests to those of England and the active encouragement of foreign industries consequent upon the notion that England's interests will be thereby preserved, will make all industrial development of India impossible So to sum up we require for our new industries the encouragement of the Government coupled with the assurance that our industries will be protected against and not be subordinated to the foreign invaders With such a guarantee and with the supply of our own capital and skilled labour, I do not see any reason why we should not be able to stand shoulder to shoulder with others nations in the development of our respective industries (Cheers )

make enquiries as to which of the Indian products can successfully replace German and Austrian products. Subsequently they appointed a Committee, which has submitted a report which appeared recently in newspapers. I have got cuttings of that report from a newspaper. There were supplied to me by the servants of India Society. Gentlemen, we should ask the Local Government to do exactly what the United Provinces and the Bengal Governments have done. I would here make an appeal to my own countrymen. It is no use appealing to worn out, old men, but to young men who have got energy and enthusiasm to carry on industries to a successful issue. I would like to say that we want young men who would, instead of trying to get University education or to enter the Government service, receive primary education sufficient to enable them to understand the country's wants and launch into some enterprise or industry. If they do that the days of India's dependence on foreign countries may be said to be numbered. Our young men ought to enter upon enterprises with singleness of purpose and commercial integrity. If there had been commercial integrity among our people there would not have been those bank failures and bank disasters which we witnessed some time ago. What is necessary is that our young men should have patience and that they should try to work honestly for the promotion of the industries they undertake to carry on. (Cheers)

MR. SHANKAR BAPUJI SANT (Sangamner) also supported the resolution in Marathi as follows —

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Development  
of Indigenous  
Industries.

Mr A P  
Gadgil

Mr S B  
Sant

अध्यक्षमहाराज व बहुभागिनो, आज जे विषय सभेपुढे आहेत त्यात हा विषय सर्वात अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे कारण त्याच्यावर आपण जीवित अवलंबून आहे औद्योगिक वाचतात जायली किती देता आहे व अपण किती परतत आहोत हे ह्या रट्टाई-मुट्टे अगदी स्पष्ट करून आले आहे रट्टाई सुरू चाल्यापसून सत्सारात नेहमी लागणाऱ्या शुद्धा तिनसा अतिशय महाम शेत्या आहेत व इतकी तर खर्चच मिटेनाशा होतील तर ही स्थिति सुधारण प्रत्येक मनुष्याच काम आहे इतकी रट्टाई ही सर्व जगवर एक मोठी आपत्ति आहे व त्यामुळे सर्व देशाचे नुकसान होत आहे परंतु केन्हा केन्हा वार्ड गोशातूनही चांगल्या गोष्टी उद्भास येतात, या न्यायान ह्या आपत्तीचा फायदा घेऊन आपण आपले घर सुधारण्यास आरंभ केला पाहिजे

सरकारच्या मदतीशिवाय आपले उद्योगधंदे सुरू होणे व विकणे शक्य नाही कारण जी राष्ट्र आज कित्येक शतक आपल्यापुढे गेली आहेत त्याच्यांनी टक्कर देणे वेष्ट अशक्य आहे त्यामुळे अपण जरी आपल्या हिमतीवर एकादा कारखाना काढून धडा सुरू केला तरी, दुसऱ्या देशाचा टक्कर देणे जरूर असल्यामुळे, दोन तीन वर्षांतच नुकसान येऊन धडा बंद करावा लागतो, व याप्रमाणे अगदी उमेदीन सुरू केल्याने पुढील धडे बंद करणे माग पडेल आहे आपल्या देशाप्रमाणे ज्या ठिकाणी नवीन उद्योगधंदे सुरू व्हावयाचे असतात त्या ठिकाणी व्यापारस्वातंत्र्या (Free Trade) चे तत्त्व लागू पडत नाही त्या ठिकाणी सरकारी जबर आट, व हे संरक्षण करणे सरकारच जाय कर्तव्य आहे

दोन तीन वर्षांपूर्वी सर्व देश त जी स्वदेशीची राट उचलली होती तिचा फायदा घेऊन पुढील स्वदेशी मांडवलाच्या व्याका सुरू झाल्या व त्या व्याकात हजार गीव व श्रीमंत टोकांनी ठेव घेऊन व भेअर घेऊन लाखो रुपये ठेविले, आणि त्या व्याकाचा नवीन उद्योग धंद्यांना मांडवून घेऊन चांगलाच उपयोग होऊ लागला होता परंतु त्यापेक्षा काही व्याकाच्या म्यानेतरांनी लबाडी करून दिवडी कट्टी व त्यामुळे देशाच्या उद्योगधंद्यांना

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*Mr. Jyamnadas  
D. Dharamsey*

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Mr A. P.  
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अध्यक्षमहाराज व बहुभागिनो, आज जे विषय संघेपई आहेत त्यात हा विषय सर्वात अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे कारण त्याच्यावर आपलं जीवन अवलंबून आहे औद्योगिक बाबतीत जायती किती देना आहे व आपण किती गरतत्र आहोत हे ह्या लढाई मुळे अगदी स्पष्ट करून आऊ आहे लढाई सुरू झाल्यापसून सलगत नहमी लागणाऱ्या सुद्धा जिनसा अतिशय महान शक्ती आहेत व माही तर लष्कराचे मित्रनाश हातील तर ही स्थिति सुधारण प्रत्येक मनुष्यावर काम आहे हल्लीचा लढाई ही सव जगवर एक मोठी आपत्ति आहे व त्यामध्ये सर्व देशांचे नुकसान हात आहे परंतु कच्चा केव्हा वार्डन गोगातूनही चालत्या गोष्टी उदयास येतात, या न्यायाने त्या आपत्तीचा फायदा घेऊन आपण आपले घर सुधारण्यास आरंभ केला पाहिजे

सरकारच्या मदतीशिवाय आपलं उद्योगधंदं सुरू हाणें व विक्रय शक्य नाही कारण जों राष्ट्र आज कित्येक शतक आपल्यापुढे गेली आहेत त्याच्याशीं टक्कर देण केवळ अशक्य आहे त्यामध्ये आपण जरी आल्या हिंमतीवर एकाद्रा कारखाना काढून घेण सुरू केला तर, दुसऱ्या देशांशी टक्कर देण जरूर असण्यामुळे, दान तीन वर्षांतच नुकसान येउन धडा बंद करावा लागतो, व याप्रमाणे अगदी उमदान सुरू केलेल पुष्कळ धंद बंद करणें भाग पडल आहे आपल्या देशाप्रमाणे ज्या विक्राणी नवीन उद्योगधंदे सुरू व्हावयाचे असतात त्या विक्राणी व्यापारसत्तांच्या (Free Trade) चे तत्त्व लागू पडत नाही त्या विक्राणी सरभ णारीच जरूर आहेत, व हे सत्य करण सरकारच जाय कतय आहे

दोन तीन वर्षांपूर्वी सर्व देशात जी स्वदेशीची ल्ह उस्तळी हानी तिचा फायदा घेऊन पुष्कळ स्वदेशा भाटवलाच्या व्याका सुरू झाल्या व त्या न्यायात हजारों गरीब व श्रीमंत लोकानीं ठव म्हणून व वेअर म्हणून लाखो रुपये ठेविले, आणि त्या न्यायाचा नवान उदेंग धराना भाटवून म्हणून चांगलाच उपयोग होऊ लागला हाता परंतु त्यापेक्षा काही व्याकांच्या म्यानेजरांनी लबाडी करून दिवाळी काढली व त्यामुळे देशाच्या उद्योगधंदे

कायमच नुकसान केलें त्या दुष्ट लोकांच्या कृतीमुळे काहीं वर्षे तरी देशात उद्योगधंधां-  
करिता भाडवळ जुळणें अशक्य झालें आहे तर अशा वेळीं सरकारची मदत असल्याशिवाय  
व सरकारने काहीं तरी व्याजाची हमी दिल्याशिवाय भाडवळ जमा हाणार नाही देशात  
भाडवळ पुष्कळ आहे, मात्र दिलेल्या भाडवळाच्या सुरक्षितपणान्दल व व्याजावद्दल हमी  
असल्याशिवाय भाडवळ बहेर पडणार नाही

सरकारने मदत करण्याचे व संरक्षण करण्याचे अनेक मार्ग आहेत बाहेरून  
येणाऱ्या मालावर जकात जास्त बसविणें व देशांत उत्पन्न होणाऱ्या मालावर सुटीच न घेणें  
हरी त्यापैकींच मार्ग आहेत परंतु माझ्या मत, कोणत्याही माणसानें नवीन धंद्या सुरू केला  
म्हणजे पहिल्या वर्षी मजूर लोकांचा हात बसलेला नसल्यामुळे व देसरस चागली नसल्यामुळे  
तोटा होणें साहजिक आहे तरी अशा वेळीं सरकारने त्या माणसानें प्रामाणीकपणानें डेव्हलप  
जमाल्लें पाहून त्याला निदान चार टक्के व्याज मिळेल इतक्या बेतानें पैशाची मदत करावी  
दुसऱ्या वर्षी मजुरांचे त्या धंद्यात हात बसल्यामुळे व देखरेसही जास्त चागली झाल्यामुळे अर्थातच  
कमी तोंग होईल, तो त्या वर्षी सरकारने पुरा भरून द्यावा ह्याप्रमाण दोन तीन वर्षे मदत  
केल्यावर त्याला मदतीची जरूर रागणार नाही व एक एक धंद्या देशात कायम होईल  
पहिली दोन तीन वर्षेच कठीण असतात व तेव्हापासुन मदत झाली म्हणजे पुष्कळ धंद्या  
स्वतंत्रपणें चालून देशाचा फायदा होईल

त्याचप्रमाणें सरकारने असाही नियम केला पाहिजे का, हिंदुस्थानात तयार होणारा  
माल विकत घेऊन तो वापरावयाचा, मग तो माल दुसऱ्या देशातून येणाऱ्या मालाच्या  
तोटाचा नसला किंवा थोडा जास्त महाम पडला तरी हरकत नाही कारण सरकार हें फार  
माठें गिऱ्हाईक आहे, व त्यांनीं माल घेण्याचें बत धरलें म्हणजे ज्या काहीं वेळ्या लाकाना  
सरकार स्वदेशीच्या विरुद्ध आहे असे वाटत त्यांचीही तोंडे आपोआपच बंद होतील  
प्रामाणिक स्वदेशीच्या विरुद्ध सरकार केव्हाही नव्हतें व केव्हाही असणार नाही, हें काहीं  
फाजील जपणाऱ्या लोकांस कळत नाही

आपण ज्याअर्थी सरकारने आपला माल घ्यावा अस म्हणतों त्याअर्थी आपल्याला  
ही ती जबाबदारी आहे ह आपण ओढताल पाहिजे स्वदेशीसमर्थी चढवट सुरू असली  
म्हणजे दान महिने फक्त आपण स्वदेशी माल घेण्यावद्दल काढजी घेतों व पुन्हा हलके  
हलके आपली जबाबदारी विसरून जाऊन परदेशी माल वापरू लागता, ही स्थिति अगदां  
चागली नाही तरी सरकार व आपण दोघांनीही मनापासून स्वदेशीला उत्तेजन देऊन  
दशाचा कायमचा फायदा करण्याकरितां झगलें पाहिजे इतकें सांगून ह्या ठरावास मी आपलें  
अनुमोदन देता

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously

## TENTH RESOLUTION.

### The Khoti Settlement

MR G C BHATE (Roha) moved the tenth resolution as fol-  
lows —

Mr President, Brother Delegates Ladies and Gentlemen — The  
resolution which has been placed in my hands runs thus —

"This conference requests Government to accord relief to  
the khots and their rajats in the Kolaba District with due

regard to the assurances given during the debates on the Khoti Settlement Act and the representations of such public bodies as the 'Deccan Sabha' "

Resolution on  
Khoti Settlement

Mr G C  
Ekale

Ladies and gentlemen, it will appear from the wording of the resolution that it speaks of the Khoti Settlement Act and requests Government to give relief to the Kolaba khots and their rayats on the assurances made at the time of the passing of that Act. It will therefore be worth while to know a little of the history of that Act.

The first survey was introduced into the Konkan Districts, viz, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, about the year 1862-63. When the Survey Officers surveyed the Districts and introduced the new settlement, they did not pay regard to the distinction between a khalsa village and a khoti village. As a matter of fact they ought to have done so, because there is really a difference between the tenures in a khalsa village and a khoti village. The khots of the Konkan Districts, viz, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, of course, protested against this anomaly, and one of the Ratnagiri khots filed a suit against Government in the year 1867. The Government, after some time, in the year 1874, appointed a Commission to enquire into the rights of the khots and the tenants. But the enquiry was confined to the Ratnagiri District only. On the report of that Commission Government found that the survey officers were wrong in introducing the survey settlement to khoti villages, and hence Government thought it necessary to pass an Act regarding khoti tenure and that Act is Act I of 1880 known as the Khoti Settlement Act. This Act was made applicable to the Ratnagiri District only, in the first instance. Provision is made therein authorising the Local Government to introduce the Act into villages in the Kolaba District at any time. After the passing of this Act the suit against Government was compromised.

Now it will be interesting to know why this provision, viz, the power to extend the Act to the Kolaba District, was made in this Act. The khoti tenure is to be found in only four Talukas of the Kolaba District, viz, Mahad, Mangaoa, Roha and part of the Pen, i.e., Nagothana Peta. Till the year 1850 this portion of the Kolaba District formed part of the Ratnagiri District and thus was a part and parcel of the Southern Konkan District of the olden times. The khoti tenure of this Southern Konkan was of a similar nature. The Government too were of the same opinion and hence in the Khoti Settlement Act provision is made to introduce this Act into the Kolaba District. When this Bill of 1880 was before the Legislative Council, Kolaba khots applied to Government that the provisions of the Bill should be made applicable to the Kolaba District. But Government then replied that as the Bill was not passed into law the khots should wait a little. Then again after the passing of this Act the Kolaba khots reminded Government of their assurance and petitioned for the introduction of this Act into their District. Government at first was inclined to accede to this request and ordered the Commissioner, S. D., to take steps to introduce the new settlement. But at that time the Collector of Kolaba intervened and made a report stating that the tenants would be unwilling to pay anything more than what was settled at the time



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of the survey till the guaranteed period was over. This report was accepted by Government and the whole matter rested there. Then after the guaranteed period was over one of the Kolaba khots filed a suit against Government in the year 1873 as the Khoti Settlement Act was not made applicable to his District. But ultimately it was dismissed by the Honourable the High Court of Bombay on a technical ground viz, that it was premature.

Ladies and gentlemen there is thus no law at present prevalent in the Kolaba District re this khoti tenure, except the two sections of the Survey Settlement Act viz sections 37 and 38 of the Act I of 1865 especially the latter section which empowers the survey officers to fix the demands of the khots over their tenants. Khoti villages are managed by khots at present after passing annual kabulayats to Government. Khots demands are not fixed at the time of the Revision Survey. The provisions of these kabulayats are not settled and new clauses are introduced into these kabulayats at the sweet will of the executive authorities. As an illustration of this I shall point out to you one of the proposed clauses in the new form of the kabulayats which Government intends to take from the khots.

The clause is of the new form of the kabulayat. It runs thus — We shall attend the Government officers whenever we may be required to do so.

Now, ladies and gentlemen I am really at a loss to understand the true meaning of this clause. The words Government officer, may include even the Police Patel or a village mahar. The term may include a forest officer or an officer of the Educational Department. In fact the words may include any Government officer. Then are we khots to get ourselves confined to our villages and not to go out of it at any time because any Government officer might send us a call? I won't trouble you here with other more contested clauses of the new form.

Ladies and gentlemen such is the unsettled state of the khoti tenure in the Kolaba District and for this reason we request the Government to give relief to the khots and their rayats in accordance with the assurances already given and this can only be done by introducing the khoti settlement into this District at an early date. I hope, therefore ladies and gentlemen you will all accord your hearty support to this resolution. (Cheers)

Mr Vasudev  
Bhat

MR VASUDEV BAIKISHNA alias ANASHEEN MEHFNOLE seconded the resolution in Marathi thus —

अथर्व महाराज, कुंगीनमिषाना, आपो सभ्यगृहस्थ हा, आपा माझ मित्र, रा भाट, यांनी खोतीमदवी ही एकदोन आगमनसामितींनी ती कदाचित् आपणविद्दी काहाना माहोत नमज ती माहिती मजगने द्याता की खोतीमद प्रह हा कुंगी व रत्नामिरी या जिल्ह्याना सारताच असतां सरकारने रत्नामिरी खोतीचा कायदा कम्पन निव्दाय कला व तथोक्त तज मित्र-विद्या, परंतु कुंगी जिल्ह्यानासो कायदा लागू काणवार कल्प त्या कायदात असतांनी सरकार

आम्हाला तो कायदा देत नाही, म्हणून कुलाबा सोतीचा प्रश्न भिजत पडला आहे या बाबतीत मुरय दोन प्रश्न आहेत, एक सोत आणि सरकार याच्या हक्काचा प्रश्न व दुसरा सोत व कूळ याच्या हक्काचा प्रश्न या दोन्ही प्रश्नांचा निर्णय कायद्याप्रमाणे होणे अवश्य आहे

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Mekhele

याच सोती प्रश्नाचा विचार करण्याकरिता वेळगात्र येथे दक्षिण भागचे कमिशनर य जफडे नुफने व कॅनलन्त भरले होते त्या वेळी काही सोत लोकांनी हजर राहिले म्हणून त्यास सुराम निमणही गेली होती मीहि सरकारचे बोलावण्यावरून तेथे बसलो होतो त्या वेळी इतर गोष्टींबद्दल काही एक विचारपूस न करता कमिशनरसाहेबानी एक अनादत अशी मात्र चौकशी आम्हा सोताजवळ केली ती ही की, सोती फायद्याचा वसूल स कारने केल्यास तुम्ही तालुक्यातून फायद्याचा आकार घेण्यास कबूल आहा किंवा नाही यावर काही सोत लोकांनी असा पैसा घेण्यास कायदेशीरपणा शारा पाहिजे अस कटविले व काही सोतांनी अशी कबुली देणे सोनी हक्काच्या तत्वास धरून नसल्यामुळे कबूल करण्याचे नकारले सारास, केव्हा तरी या सोती प्रश्नाचा अखेर निकाल लागणे अवश्य आहे व म्हणून माझ्या मित्रांनी जो ठगव आणिला आहे त्यास मी अनुमोदन देता व आपण सर्वानी त्यास सन्मति द्यानी म्हणून विनंती करून आपली रजा घेणे

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously

## ELEVENTH RESOLUTION.

### The Congress Organisation.

THE HONBLE MR N H SAMARTH (Bombay) in moving the eleventh resolution, said —

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Organisation

Honble  
Mr N H  
Samarth

Mr President, Brother Delegates and Sister Delegates—I am going to place before you a resolution with regard to the Indian National Congress Organisation in connection with which I am happy to say, this Conference has proved a signal success (hear hear) on account of the self sacrificing and earnest efforts of our friends here who have laboured to make it the success it has proved to be (Cheers) The resolution is thus worded —

‘This Conference appeals to all public spirited men in the Presidency to co operate whole heartedly in promoting and popularising the ideals and methods of the Congress and in organising political life on the lines laid down in the constitution and rules of the Indian National Congress Organisation

Before I proceed to deal directly with the subject of the resolution, let me, with your permission, dot the is and cross the ts of that resolution It asks all public spirited men in the Presidency to co operate ‘whole heartedly—not half heartedly (laughter)—in ‘promoting—not thwarting (renewed laughter)—and popularising—not reviling (laughter continued)—the ideals and methods of the Congress, and, what is still more important, not ‘disorganising but “organising (cheers) the political life of the country on the lines

'promotion of national unity.' You will find that expression en-  
laid down in the constitution and rules of Indian National Congress  
Organisation (Hear, hear and cheers) That is the import and sig-  
nificance of the resolution before you

Brother and Sister Delegates, I think it necessary to point out at  
the outset that the Indian National Congress is not a Parliament in  
which two political parties are represented one contending against  
the other for power and authority to rule over the land No, it is  
*not* a Parliament in which, if the Liberals are in power, the Tories are  
in opposition and trying to oust them and *vice versa* That is not the  
true conception nor the real function of the Congress The Congress  
is *not* a Parliament in any real sense of the term What is it then? The  
Congress is a political body of a particular persuasion It is a party  
organisation of persons of the same political platform animated by  
one common impulse of working together harmoniously (hear, hear)  
for a steady reform of the existing system of administration in order  
ultimately to uplift India by constitutional methods from the position  
of a dependency to that of a self governing member of the British  
Empire. (Loud applause) It is a tabernacle open to all pious wor-  
shippers—yes even to repentent sinners (cheers), but the repentance  
must be sincere (hear, hear) with an open avowal of it before the  
shrine (Loud cheers) Is any body who is sincerely in agreement  
with our aims, methods and aspirations prevented from openly join-  
ing our organisation in the regular way and whole heartedly render-  
ing service through it to his motherland? (Cheers) There are some  
who complain that they are kept out Who keeps them out? Not we  
They themselves We are the members of a particular political orga-  
nisation with definite aims and definite methods and with a definite  
constitution under which it is open to any one who wishes to serve  
the motherland to join hands with us and work for national advance-  
ment That is the function of the Indian National Congress. That is  
the function of our great National Organisation The word "organi-  
sation" postulates every constituent element of it, every affiliated part  
of it, contributing its share of energy and discharging its functional  
responsibility to the whole body It is idle to talk of what is artfully  
called automatic affiliation of an extraneous body, desiring to re-  
main outside and beyond the control of the main body, unaffected by  
its throbbing pulsations and indulging it may be, in activity hostile  
to the heart impulse of the whole organisation (Hear, hear) There  
can be no affiliation unless there is real unification (Cheers) And  
unification by affiliation if I may say so is the breath of an organisa-  
tion the soul of an organisation, the *conditio sine qua non* of an orga-  
nisation No organisation can exist without the affiliation of every  
limb of it, without the same heart impulse animating every part of it  
without the same blood running through every vein of it (loud cheers)  
so that the moment any part of it is pinched or injured, the brain may  
feel the impact, the heart may feel the shock and the whole body may  
feel the painful sensation at once In other words there must be a  
unifying influence pervading the whole organisation, which every  
earrest and public-spirited man must strive to popularise and spread  
throughout the land so as to result in the promotion of national unity  
for the attainment of the objects of the Congress (Cheers) I said

bodied in Article 1 of the Congress Constitution May I here pause and ask you a question? Does unity mean—can unity ever mean—a false union a sham union having obvious elements of discord in it, transparent indications of corruption in it? (Voices from the audience No, No) Certainly not There can be national unity only among those who are animated by one supreme impulse namely, of suppressing all considerations of caste, creed colour or self and of working together harmoniously for the promotion of national good (Cheers) Article 1 further says that the objects of the Congress are to be attained by fostering public spirit The expression “public spirit” negatives the idea of private malice or personal spite which is brought into requisition by some publicists for vilipending prominent public men belonging to the Indian National Congress Organisation The less said about these publicists the better (Hear, hear) I will therefore pass on to the next thing which Article 1 mentions as necessary for achieving the objects of the Congress namely, developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country This opens up a vast field for those who are willing to work for the people We have passed resolutions in this Conference which call upon all non official public spirited men to do one thing or another for the country There is plenty of work to do for those who are really anxious to serve their motherland For instance the various Congress Committees can if they choose surely do something to uplift the masses They can wage a regular campaign against illiteracy throughout the land by carrying the torch light of elementary education to the doors of the poor ignorant illiterate fellow countrymen Why should not the District Congress Committees and Taluka Congress Committees enlighten the masses, enlarge their vision and brighten their life by combining amusement with instruction by means of appropriate cinema films or magic lantern slides which may show them for instance how eclipses take place how the moon phases are accounted for how and why the sea ebbs or surges up in tide how the solar system goes on what temples there are in other parts of the country which they venerate but are too poor to go to and so on and so on Again why should not our Congress Committees collect economic data or help the villagers to start suitable cottage industries? Plenty of work there is my good friends for those who wish to do it Plenty of work for all public spirited men to promote and popularise the ideals and methods of the Congress and organise political life on the lines laid down in the Congress Constitution Brother and sister delegates I do not wish to detain you any longer I ask you to pass this resolution not merely by a show of hands but by resolving to carry it out in practice so that every one of us when we meet next may have the consciousness of having meanwhile done something each in his own humble way to promote the public good (Loud applause)

MR B R KOTWAL (Dhule), seconding the resolution spoke as follows in Marathi

अध्यक्षमहाराज व बहुमणिनीने—राष्ट्रीय संमेली घटना व राष्ट्रीय संमेली घडून दिलेले नियम यास अनुसरून राष्ट्रीय संमेली घड्या व ते साध्य करण्याचे मार्ग याचा अभिवृद्धि करून ते जनतेस जास्त प्रिय होऊन फलद्रूप करण्याच्या कामी एकादिलाने अनन्य मानसें करून यत्न करावा अशी या इंग्लिशतील वाणद्वार

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Mr B R  
Kotwal

Mr B R  
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देशभक्तानां आग्रहाची विनंति आहे हा ठराव सर्वशांतिमान् परमेश्वराचें स्तवन करणें, व ज्या राज्यपद्धतीसाठीं आपली राजकीय उन्नति करण्यास राष्ट्रीयसभे-सारखी संस्था निर्माण करून आजपर्यंत थारावित चालविता आशी त्या सर्वभोम राजाचे राजनिष्ठ मनानें आभार मानणें व अभीष्ट चिंतणें, या दोन ठरावाप्रमाणेंच फार महत्त्वाचा आहे हिंदुस्थान देशातील मातमेळे विद्वान, सहाणे, दूरदर्शी, व नामांकित राजकारणपर-मुत्सदी एकत्र जमून हिंदुस्थान देशास कोणती राज्यपद्धति योग्य आहे व हिंदुस्थान देशा-ची सर्व बाजूनी उन्नति कशी करता येईल या गोष्टीचा पद्धतशीर रीतीने विचार करण्या-करता त्यांनीं सन १८८५ सालीं राष्ट्रीय सभा स्थापन केली, व तेव्हापासून आजपर्यंत अनेक राष्ट्रभक्तानीं स्वार्थ त्याग करून या सभेची व तद्द्वारे हिंदी राष्ट्राची सेवा करण्यात आपलें तनू, मन व धन निव्वळता ह्यानीं आपलें सर्वस्व या राष्ट्रकार्यात—स्वर्ची घातलें अशा-सत्या राष्ट्रभक्तांपैकीं काहीं महात्मांच्या तसाविरी येथें दिसत आहेत ( परमपूज्य दादा भाई नवरोजी यांचे गोसल यांच्या तसविरीकडे दाखवून ) या विभती जरी देहानें येथें वि-राजमान नाहीत तरी त्यांनीं देशहिताकरता केलेल्या कुडीच्या कीर्ती प्रत्येक देशभक्तास लोककल्याणाच कार्य करण्यास आपल्या उदाहरणानें प्रोत्साहन देऊन उपदेश करित आहेत हे व यांच्या ताडीचे दुसरे राष्ट्रभक्त यानीं वेडावेडीं राष्ट्रीय सभेचें अध्यक्षस्थान सुशासिन केले आहे व राष्ट्रास ज्ञानासूत पाजून राष्ट्रान नवीन राजकीय जीवन उत्पन्न केले आहे असल्या जगन्मान्य राष्ट्रभक्तांनीं पूर्ण विचार करून हिंदुस्थान देशात राजकीय हक्क संपादन करण्याकरता कोणत्या मार्गाचें अवलंबन करावें, राष्ट्राने कोणतें ध्येय हल्लीच्या काळीं पुढें ठेवावें हें स्पष्टपणें दाखवून दिलें आहे हें ध्येय व हे मार्ग हल्ली राष्ट्राच्या राजकीय धर्म व राजकीय चळवळीची नीति असें समजून प्रत्येक स या देशभक्तांनीं ह्या ध्येयाच्या ठि-काणी व त्या मार्गाच्या ठिकाणी अड्डा अड्डा ठेवावी व त्याच मार्गांनीं दशसेवा करण्याची दशमनि करारी ध्येय व मार्ग स्पष्टपणें कळल्याशिवाय त्याचे ठायीं श्रद्धा किंवा भास्ति उत्पन्न होत नाही, व अशा प्रकारची अनन्य भास्ति असल्याशिवाय तीं साध्य करण्याचा मनाचा निश्चय हात नाहीं निश्चयाच वळ मनास मिळाल्याशिवाय फलश्रुति होत नाही, कोणतेही महत्कार्य हातून होण्यास निश्चयाचें वळ अग्रस्य आहे राष्ट्रकार्यात ध्येय व मार्ग ही निश्चित झाली पाहिजेत त्यात धरसोडपणा अगदीं उपयोगी नाही हल्लीं राष्ट्रीय सभेचें जें ध्येय जनतेपुढें ठविलें आहे त्यातील प्रभं व तें साध्य करण्याचे उपाय यातील सात्विक भावाचें रहस्य नीट समजून घेतलें तर त्याच ठिकाणीं कितीक विचारी माणसाची भास्ति जडल्याशिवाय रहाणार नाही आप या मनात ही भावना उत्कृष्टपणें दास करित असली कीं दस यास या मार्ग समजून देण सुलभ जाईल व त्याबद्दल लोकात आदर व प्रेमभाव उत्पन्न करता येईल आपल्या याणानें, आप या लेखानें, व आपल्या प्रत्यक्ष वर्तनानें राष्ट्रीय सभेचें ध्येय व मार्ग हे सामान्य जनास प्रिय करण्याकरता झटणें हें प्रत्येक राष्ट्र-भक्ताचें कर्तव्य आहे राष्ट्रीय सभेचें जी राजनीति किंवा घटनात्मक नियमपद्धति घालून दिली आहे त्याच राजमार्गांनीं जाऊन त्या सभेची वाट करावी व तिची सर्व बाजूनीं भरभराट करावी अशी माग्री आपणा सर्वांस फार नम्र परंतु न वन आग्रहाची विनंति आहे राष्ट्रीय सभेचें जी घटना व जे नियम घातून दिले आहेत तदनुसार आपण राजकीय चळवळ केली तरच ती विस्फोट पिकेल व फुटून होईल ही पद्धति सोडण्याच्या मोह जागृत सापडलें असता देशाच नवसान होईल म्हणून राष्ट्रीय सभा ही संस्था जर हिंदी राष्ट्राच्या अंतर्गती राजकीय उन्नतीस कारणीभूत व्हावी अशी आपली इच्छा असत तर निरं घालून दिलेल्या नियमानुसारच मार्ग पाहिजे व त्याच घटनेचें पापण व समर्थन केल पाहिजे राष्ट्रीय सभेची घटना व नियम यासंबंधी लोकात गैरममज करण्याचे व या सभेस कमीपणा आणण्याच अविचारी लोकाकडून प्रयत्न होत आहेत ती निंदकांच आक्षेप फल आणत व ही संस्था सोडून दुसऱ्या वाम मार्गांनीं राजकीय उन्नति क-रण्याचे प्रयत्न करण राहता नाही ह लोकांच्या निंदनेनात जाणून देणें, या जगन्मान्य सभेकडे

लोकाची मनें वेवणें व राजकीय उन्नतीच्या सन्मार्गास लागणें हें प्रत्येक राण्या देशभक्ताचें कर्तव्य आहे व या कार्या आपणास पूर्ण यत्न येईल यात बिलकुल शंका नाही लोकांच्या पुढें काल्पनिक ध्येयें ठेवून त्यांना सुषुप्त करण्याकरता ही सस्था नव्हे राष्ट्रीय हिताच्या प्रश्नाचा विचार करून ज्या गोष्टी साध्य होण्यासारख्या आहेत त्या साध्य करण्यासाठी उपायाची योजना करण्याकरता ही सस्था आहे लोकांच्या नसत्या कल्पना प्रज्वलित करून त्यांना कल्पनेच्या घातारणात तरगत ठेवून हवेंत किंहे बाधण्याची ही सस्था नाही. तर जे कार्य हल्लींच्या काळीं करणें शक्य आहे तेंच कार्य करण्यास लोकांस तयार करावें व तेणें-करून त्याची राजकीय स्थिति सुधारावी असा या संस्थेचा हेतु आहे हा हेतु लोकांस समजण्यास वेळ लागेल, नवीन नवीन कल्पनाकडे त्यांचीं मनें लवकर वळतील, परंतु शेवटी काँग्रेसच्या मार्गाचाच जयजयकार होईल व हिंदी राष्ट्रस निदिश साम्राज्यात सग्या नागरिकांचे हक्क प्राप्त होतील हिंदी राष्ट्र व निदिश राष्ट्र यांचे हक्कसंबंध सर्व प्रकारें बरोवरीचे होऊन हिंदी राष्ट्रस वसाहतींच्या नमुन्यावर स्वराज्याचे सर्व हक्क मिळतील यात बिलकुल शंका नाही.

Mr GANESH R. ABHYANKAR (Sangli) supporting the resolution, spoke as follows in Marathi —

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—  
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Kotwal

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Abhyankar

अध्यक्षसहिव, सभ्य गृहस्थहो, व भगिर्निनो, या ठरावासंबंधी मला एवढेंच सांगायलाचें आहे की राष्ट्रीय संभेची घटना व नियम अस्तित्वात येऊन आज सुमारे सात वर्षे होत आली या काळात घटनेच्या कोणत्याही नियमाबद्दल किंवा तिच्या स्वरूपाबद्दल काही दोष दाखविण्यात आले नाहीत या घटनेत काहीं सवलती ठेवण्याबद्दल मागणें करण्यात येत आहे सवलतीचा प्रश्न अगदा निराळा आहे, त्याबद्दल घटनेमध्ये दोष आहेत असें मात्र म्हणता येत नाही घटना मान्य न करता राष्ट्रीय संभेच्या बाहेर आमचे काही वधू आहेत व ते लौकरच घटनेची उपयुक्तता लक्षात घेऊन आम्हास येऊन मिळतील अशी मला आशा आहे घटना मान्य नसलेल्या लोकांचे काहीं पुढारी घटनेचा अंगीकार करून परिषदस आले आहेत, व ते आज येथें हजर आहेत परिषदस सामील होण्यास राष्ट्रीय संभेची घटना जर त्यांच्या आड येत नाही तर इतरीच्या तरी ती आड का यावी हें मला समजत नाही तिसरी एक गोष्ट लक्षात ठेवण्यासारखी आहे ती ही की घटनेला सम्मति दिलेल्या कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस किंवा संस्थेस राष्ट्रीय संभेस किंवा प्रातिक संभेस येण्यास आजपर्यंत काणीही मज्जाव केला नाही पावळून घटनेची उपयुक्तता व निर्दोषपणा स्पष्टपणें दिसून येईल राष्ट्रीय संभेच्या घटने-प्रमाणें जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिण्या व तालुका काँग्रेस कमिण्या स्थापन करण्याकृति माझे मित्र, सर्व्हंट्स ऑफ इंडिया सोसायटीचे सेक्रेटरी, डायरेक्टर दव, याचेबरोबर मी दोन जिल्ह्यात गेलों होतो, माझा अनुभव असा आहे का, राजकीय चळवळ आयाहतपणें वाराही महिने चालू ठेवावी अशी सर्वत्र इच्छा दिसून येते अशी चळवळ सुरू ठरण्यास ती कोणत्या तरी जबाबदार संस्थेच्या नजरेसाली चालली पाहिजे हे उघड आहे तज्ज्ञा असा प्रश्न उत्पन्न होतो की राजकीय चळवळ चालू ठेवण्याकरिता स्थापन करावयाच्या संस्था कोणत्या स्वरूपाच्या असाव्यात? राष्ट्रीय संभेच स्वरूप, हेतू व परंपरा महत्त्वा आहेत तेव्हा अशा संस्था राजमान्य असलेल्या राष्ट्रीय संभेच्या नजरेसाली व हुकमतीसाली चालू ठेवावयाच्या किंवा स्वतंत्र स्वरूपाच्या निर्माण करावयाच्या, हीच विचाराची माष्ट आहे स्वतंत्र संस्था स्थापन करण्यास पुष्कळ अडचणी आहेत एक तर अशा संस्थाचें स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय संभेच्या सर्वमान्य परंपरेपासून कसे भिन्न आहे, हें दाखविण्याची जबाबदारी अशा संस्थांच्या चाल-कावर येऊन पडेल जर त्यात काहीं भेद नसेल तर राष्ट्रीय संभेच्या परंपरेस सुटून निराळी संस्था काढण्यात मुळीच अर्थ नाही जर भेद असेल तर तो स्पष्टपणें नमूद करणें अवश्य आहे, परंतु तसें करणें अगदा दुरापास्त आहे दुसरी

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Mr G R  
Abhyankar

अडचण म्हणजे अशा नवीन संस्थास राष्ट्रीय समेच्या अनुभवाचा, लोकेकाचा व वजनाचा पाडिवा नसल्यामुळे नैतिक दृष्ट्या अशा सभ्या अगदीं कमकुवत होतील तिसरी अडचण राजकीय चळवळीमध्ये अनेक सफेदे येतात पुष्कळ विकट परिस्थिति प्राप्त होते, अशा प्रसंगीं मुत्सदीपणाचा सहा अशा संस्थास नेहमीं लागत असतो, व तो या सभ्या राष्ट्रीय समेच्या धुरीणत्वासाठीं चालू झाल्यास सहज मिळेल, एवढी मिळणे कठिण आहे यासाठीं राजकीय चळवळीकरिता देशात ठिकठिकाणीं स्थापन होणाऱ्या सभ्या, राष्ट्रीय समेच्या घटनेस अनुसरून अतर्पणें किती उपयुक्त आहे हे सहज दिसून येईल जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून राजकीय चळवळ करणार्या सभ्या अस्तित्वात आणणें किती अवश्य आहे, हें सुधारलेल्या कायदे कौन्सिलामुळे नित्य प्रत्ययास येत आहे महत्त्वाच्या राजकीय प्रश्नावर कौन्सिलत हल्लीं ठराव आणता येतात, परंतु जिल्ह्यातून किंवा तालुक्यातून जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिच्या व तालुका काँग्रेस कमिच्या यांच्या विद्यमानें निरनिराळ्या प्रश्नावर लोकमत जागृत करून राजकीय हक्काची जोराची मागणी उत्पन्न केल्यास एरीज कौन्सिलतील ठरावांना उपयुक्त स्वरूप प्राप्त होणार नाही व असे ठराव सरकारच्या आदरासही पान होणार नाहीत कौन्सिलत आपल्या प्रतिनिधींचें तेज दृष्टीने पटण्यास जिल्हातील व तालुक्यातील वरील प्रकारच्या संस्थाकडून त्यास नेहमीं पाठवून मिळालें पाहिजे, तरच राजकीय चळवळ यशस्वी होईल काहीं तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या मागणींनीं अभ्यासपूर्णें सटपट केल्यास प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून काँग्रेसच्या घटनेस अनुसरून सभ्या निर्माण होतील यावर बिल्कुल संदेह नाही, व प्रौढ कामेस कमिगीनें उदासीन वृत्तीचा त्याग करून आपले प्रतिनिधी जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून पाठविल्यास आणि अशा संस्थेस उत्तेजन देऊन त्याची वाढ व जापासना करण्याचे प्रयत्न केल्यास सनदीशर चळवळ नि सशय यशस्वी होईल अशी मला आशा आहे, व याचसाठीं या ठरावास आपण संमति द्यावी अशी माझी आपणास नम्र विनंति आहे

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously

Vote of  
Thanks to  
the Chair

### Thanks to the Chair

MR H N APTE, Chairman of the Reception Committee then said — Ladies and Gentlemen our work is almost over All the resolutions except one have been carried We have been speaking for the last two days on non controversial resolutions but the one resolution which remains you will admit is the most non controversial of all (Hear, hear and laughter) I shall now call upon the Hon ble Mr Gokuldas Khandas Parekh to propose it (Cheers)

Hon ble Mr  
G A Parekh.

THE HON BLE MR G A PAREKH moved a vote of thanks to the President as follows —

Ladies and Gentlemen — You will have understood from what Mr Apte said what resolution I have the honour to move before you It is one which, I am sure, you will all carry by acclamation (Hear, hear) It is to move a hearty vote of thanks to our President (Loud cheers) Ladies and gentlemen in moving this resolution, I am not asked to do the same as a mere act of convention This Conference has been a complete success (Hear hear) At the time the proposal of the Conference was mentioned to me I had some misgivings, but I am glad to find that the success of the Conference has surpassed my expectations (Hear, hear) And what is this due to? So far as the resolutions are concerned they were of the most important kind They were resolutions that, under the circumstances of the hour,

should have been taken up. We have not touched any controversial matter, and the subjects that we had selected were of the best kind, they were above the ordinary level. The success of the Conference is due to the ability, patience and tact of the President. (Hear, hear) We are indebted to him for the manner in which the business of the Conference has been conducted by him (cheers) and we trust you will pass this vote of thanks with acclamation. (Loud cheers)

Vote of  
Thanks to the  
Chair

THE HONBLE MR R. P. PARANJPE (Poona) seconded the resolution as follows —

Honble  
Mr R. P.  
Paranjpe

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks that has been proposed by my friend the Honble Mr Parekh. I am speaking to you as representative of the Reception Committee of this Conference and I wish to tell you that the great help that the Reception Committee has received from our worthy President is beyond all mention. The way in which he has piloted the work of this Conference for the last two days is open before you all. The paternal interest he has taken in the Conference is one which is beyond all praise. When Mr Wadia's name was proposed for the Presidentship every one of us thought that he was the right man in the right place. You will admit that he has proved the best man to occupy the Presidential chair. (Cheers) To a certain extent he belongs to Poona but he is cosmopolitan so far as his sentiments are concerned (hear hear), belonging as he does to Kathiawar and Bombay alike. I think, therefore our choice of the President has been the most successful that we could have made. (Cheers) His Presidential address is, of course liable to criticism from certain quarters, but criticism from those quarters must be regarded as praise rather than as blame. (Laughter and hear, hear) The way in which he has piloted our work here is exceedingly useful for the Congress work. (Cheers) I hope the President's plain speaking will advance our political work for many years to come. (Hear, hear) With these words I have great pleasure in seconding this vote of thanks. (Loud applause)

MR S. Y. DALVI (Bombay), in supporting the resolution, said —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before supporting the resolution of thanking the President, which I will do most cordially, you will permit me to congratulate this historic City of Poona on the fact that, as we gather from the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee the idea of the Indian National Congress was first conceived by the leaders of political thought in this city. Many like myself were labouring under the impression that the idea was a foreign growth and not indigenous. But when we know that it is ours pure and simple, our congratulations must be very hearty indeed.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not tax your patience by eulogising the President whom, I must confess, I look upon at this moment as Dadabhai Naoroji himself in the chair. It is needless for me to say that Mr Wadia is indifferent to criticism either favourable or otherwise, and when one is in this mood of mind "Truth like a torch the more you shake the more it shines." So is it now. We have learnt



Resolut on of  
the Congress  
Organ sat on

Mr G R  
Abhyankar

अडचण म्हणजे अशा नवीन संस्थास राष्ट्रीय सभेच्या अनुभवाचा, लौकिकाचा व धजनाचा पाठिवा नसल्यामुळे नैतिक दृष्ट्या अशा सभ्या अगदा कमकुवत होतील तिसरी अडचण राजकीय चळवळीमध्ये अनेक संकट येतात पुष्कळ विकट परिस्थिति प्राप्त होते, अशा प्रसंगी मुत्सदीपणाचा सहा अशा संस्थास नेहमी लागत असतो, व तो या संस्था राष्ट्रीय सभेच्या धुरीणत्वासाठी चाट झाल्यास सहज मिळेल, एवढी मिळणे कठिण आहे यासाठी राजकीय चळवळीकरिता देशात टिकठिकाणी स्थापन होणाऱ्या संस्था, राष्ट्रीय सभेच्या घटनेस अनुसरून असणे किती उपयुक्त आहे हे सहज दिसून येईल जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून राजकीय चळवळ करणाऱ्या संस्था अस्तित्वात आणणे किती अवश्य आहे, हे सुधारलेल्या कायदे कौन्सिलामुळे नित्य प्रत्ययास येत आहे महत्त्वाच्या राजकीय प्रभावदल कौन्सिलात हद्दी ठराव आणता येतात, परंतु जिल्ह्यातून किंवा तालुक्यातून जिल्हा कायदे कमिश्नरी व तालुका काँग्रेस कमिश्नरी यांच्या विद्यमाने निरनिराळ्या प्रभावदल लोकमत जागृत करून राजकीय हकाची जोराची मागणी उत्पन्न केल्यास एरीज कौन्सिलातील ठरावाना उपयुक्त स्वरूप प्राप्त होणार नाही व असे ठराव सरकारच्या आदरासही पात्र होणार नाहीत कौन्सिलातील आपल्या प्रतिनिधींचे तेज दबारात पडण्यास जिल्ह्यातील व तालुक्यातील वरील प्रकारच्या संस्थाकडून त्यास नेहमी पाठवून मिळाले पाहिजे, तरच राजकीय चळवळ यशस्वी होईल काही तळमळीच्या माणसांनी अयाह्वपणे सटपट केल्यास प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून काँग्रेसच्या घटनेस अनुसरून संस्था निर्माण होतील याबद्दल बिलकुल संदेह नाही, व प्रांतिक कायदे कमिशन उदासीन वृत्तीचा त्याग करून आपले प्रतिनिधी जिल्ह्यातून व तालुक्यातून पाठविल्यास आणि अशा संस्थेस उत्तेजन देऊन त्याची वाढ व जोपासना करण्याचे प्रयत्न केल्यास सनदशीर चळवळ नि सशय यशस्वी होईल अशी मला आशा आहे, व याचसाठी या ठरावास आपण सन्मति यावी अशी माझी आपणास नम्र विनंति आहे

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously

Thanks to the Chair

Vote of  
Thanks to  
the Chair

MR H N APTE, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then said—Ladies and Gentlemen our work is almost over All the resolutions except one have been carried We have been speaking for the last two days on non controversial resolutions but the one resolution which remains you will admit is the most non controversial of all (Hear, hear and laughter) I shall now call upon the Hon ble Mr Gokuldas Khandas Parekh to propose it (Cheers)

Hon ble Mr  
G K Parekh

THE HON BLE MR G K PAREKH moved a vote of thanks to the President as follows—

Ladies and Gentlemen—You will have understood from what Mr Apte said what resolution I have the honour to move before you It is one which, I am sure, you will all carry by acclamation (Hear, hear) It is to move a hearty vote of thanks to our President (Loud cheers) Ladies and gentlemen, in moving this resolution, I am not asked to do the same as a mere act of convention This Conference has been a complete success (Hear hear) At the time the proposal of the Conference was mentioned to me I had some misgivings, but I am glad to find that the success of the Conference has surpassed my expectations (Hear, hear) And what is this due to? So far as the resolutions are concerned, they were of the most important kind They were resolutions that, under the circumstances of the hour,

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Vote of  
Thanks to the  
Chair

THE HON. BLE MR R. P. PARANJPE (Poona) seconded the resolution as follows —

Hon. ble  
Mr R. P.  
Paranjpe

Brother Delegates Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks that has been proposed by my friend the Hon. ble Mr Parekh. I am speaking to you as representative of the Reception Committee of this Conference and I wish to tell you that the great help that the Reception Committee has received from our worthy President is beyond all mention. The way in which he has piloted the work of this Conference for the last two days is open before you all. The paternal interest he has taken in the Conference is one which is beyond all praise. When Mr Wadia's name was proposed for the Presidentship every one of us thought that he was the right man in the right place. You will admit that he has proved the best man to occupy the Presidential chair. (Cheers) To a certain extent he belongs to Poona but he is cosmopolitan so far as his sentiments are concerned (hear hear) belonging as he does to Kathiawar and Bombay alike. I think, therefore our choice of the President has been the most successful that we could have made. (Cheers) His Presidential address is, of course liable to criticism from certain quarters, but criticism from those quarters must be regarded as praise rather than as blame. (Laughter and hear, hear) The way in which he has piloted our work here is exceedingly useful for the Congress work. (Cheers) I hope the President's plain speaking will advance our political work for many years to come. (Hear, hear) With these words I have great pleasure in seconding this vote of thanks. (Loud applause)

MR S. V. DALVI (Bombay), in supporting the resolution, said —

Ladies and Gentlemen — Before supporting the resolution of thanking the President, which I will do most cordially, you will permit me to congratulate this historic City of Poona on the fact that, as we gather from the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the idea of the Indian National Congress was first conceived by the leaders of political thought in this city. Many like myself were labouring under the impression that the idea was a foreign growth and not indigenous. But when we know that it is ours pure and simple, our congratulations must be very hearty indeed.

Ladies and gentlemen I will not tax your patience by eulogising the President whom I must confess I look upon at this moment as Dadabhai Naoroji himself in the chair. It is needless for me to say that Mr Wadia is indifferent to criticism either favourable or other wise, and when one is in this mood of mind 'Truth like a torch the more you shake the more it shines'. So is it now. We have learnt

Vote of  
Thanks to the  
Chair  
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A. S. Y.  
1911

to prize the President more because of the adverse criticism showered on him by some of the newspapers

One point more and then to the resolution. The ideal of all Indians as to the future of our dear country is the same. Methods to reach the ideal must in the nature of things differ. But let us never forget the truth and most important it is, that, as in the physical, intellectual, and moral so in the political sphere of thought also "Constitutions grow and are not made." This is being true to ourselves in the sphere of the politics of our country and as regards its future. With these few words I support the resolution most heartily and I hope you will carry it with acclamation.

Mrs. Ramabai  
Ranade

MRS. RAMABAI RANADE (Poona) further supported the resolution in a short speech in Marathi.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

*Reply by the President.*

Concluding  
Address by  
the President

THE PRESIDENT rising amid loud cheers, delivered the following concluding address —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is very kind of you to thank me as you have done, and I am grateful for the very generous remarks made by our friends who have just spoken in proposing and seconding and supporting the vote. After all no one who presides at an assemblage like this can perform his task with any success unless those over whom he presides give him their kind help and support as you have done, and, indeed, greater thanks are due to you than to me for the success of this Conference.

I have been glad and grateful to see myself supported on this platform by so many prominent and honourable representatives and workers, whose presence has been most encouraging to me and most beneficial to the cause we all have at heart. I need not enumerate them all, for you know them all. But I have missed the presence of two of our esteemed friends and leading workers, and the cause of their absence has filled me with deep regret which, I know, you all have shared. I expected, as you all expected, to see our leader, the Hon. ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He is not here only because his health has been so bad for some time that it was not possible for him to come to Poona. I am sure I express the sincere wish and prayer of every one of you that he may soon be restored to health and strength and may be spared to this Presidency and to our country for many years yet to come. I do not think our rulers know as fully as they should, or recognise as freely as they ought, how much the moderation and dignity, for which Bombay politics receive general credit, are due to the vigour with which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has successfully impressed his principles and precepts on public life in this Presidency. Another friend and leading worker whom we have sadly missed is Mr. Dinshaw Wacha. I believe this is the first time he has been absent from such a gathering, and it is unfortunately due to his declining health and failing eyesight, and I am sure you all wish and hope, as I do, that he may recover soon and be among us.

again, for there is no more arduous, no more strenuous, and no more disinterested worker in our cause for the last thirty years and more

Concluding  
Address by  
the President

Ladies and gentlemen, this Conference will be memorable for the unique honour conferred on it by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon in our midst, and I deem myself most fortunate that it has fallen to my lot as your President to welcome for the first time the ruler of our Presidency at such a gathering

It has for some time been argued that Congresses and Conferences are no longer necessary because of the reforms which have made our Legislative Councils more representative and more useful. I wish that those who hold such opinions were present here and had heard and taken note of our discussions. Would it be possible in any Legislative Council to hear so many of the real workers in the different fields of public activity—humble but most useful workers who have given us so much valuable knowledge of their work and of their wishes and wants from personal experience? Nothing has impressed me so much as the addresses in the vernacular of those who mix with our people and work among our people.

Some of my friends who have just addressed you have referred to certain attacks that have been made against me. I most honestly confess that I was not and am not aware of them, but I remember when I was a student in England the saying of a great Frenchman, M. Thiers, that to those who work in the public cause attacks and abuse are as much a matter of course as shots and wounds to the soldiers who fight in the field. I will say this only for myself that I shall bear no feeling of personal rancour to those who show such disagreement. I have been sorry to hear during the discussions of the Subjects Committee that some of my remarks have hurt the feelings of some gentlemen. I said what I had to say honestly from a sense of public duty as the occasion required.

May I now add that the constant presence of so many ladies at the Conference has helped not a little to make it such a success? We owe so much to women to our mothers first, then to our sisters, and our wives and our daughters! Believe me, ladies your presence here has been a stimulant which I trust will never fail us but will grow from more to more as the years grow and our work increases.

The modesty of the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee has prevented your having before you till now any resolution appreciative of all that they have done, but I am sure you would hold me to blame if I failed to convey to them in your name and on your behalf our most cordial and grateful thanks for the hard work and sustained zeal and strenuous endeavour which have contributed more largely than anything else to make this Conference so representative of all parts of our Presidency and so successful in doing its prescribed work.

And last, though not least, I must thank most heartily in your name and on your behalf our young friends, the volunteers, who have come forward with such spontaneous and remarkable good will to help

Concluding  
Address by the  
President

us and look after the comfort and convenience of the delegates. They have come forward in large numbers, I believe there are more than seventy of them. And they have throughout, for many days, worked with singular zeal and devotion. They represent the coming generation, and I am sure that when their time comes they will work in the field in which we are working now with the same zeal and devotion and industry with which they have done their work here as volunteers.

Let me thank you once again, ladies and gentlemen, for your generous confidence and help and support which I will always remember with pleasure and with great gratitude.

The President was, at this stage, garlanded and presented with a bouquet by Mr. Apte. Some of the distinguished gentlemen on the platform were also garlanded and given bouquets by the members of the Reception Committee.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee invited the President and the delegates to a special dinner which was held in their honour at night in Kurundwadkar's wada.

Three cheers were lastly given first to the King Emperor and then to the President on the motion of the Hon. ble Mr. Rodda.

The Conference was then dissolved.



# THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

## Thana

- 1 Mr D M Gupte
- 2 B A Sringarpure
- 3 R G Padhye
- 4 S P Gup e
- 5 R B Ch tre

## Bombay—Bhuleshwar Ward

- 1 Mr Mo laI Vallabhju
- 2 T A Kulkarn
- 3 Dh rajlal Mot laI Vak l
- 4 N M Josh
- 5 B N Mot wala

## Bombay—Girgaum Ward

- 1 Mr Ratansay Dhoramsey
- 2 Jamnadas Dwarakadas
- 3 H V D wat a
- 4 C N Pandya
- 5 A V Thakkar

## Bombay—Bombay Presidency Association

- 1 Mr M V Pradhan
- 2 J R. Gharpure
- 3 Hon ble Mr La ubha Samaldas
- 4 Mr V J fa el
- 5 Mr D G Dah

## Bombay—Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

- 1 Mr J B Pet t
- 2 " G h Gadgil
- 3 U h Trivedi
- 4 B N Bha ekar
- 5 T R Desai

## Kaira

- 1 Mr k. Yajn k
- 2 R G Tripathi
- 3 Ch man al Dave
- 4 Chotalal Vyas
- 5 K R. Dave

## Khandesh

- 1 Mr M k. Apte
- 2 B R Kotwal
- 3 Shet Gulabchand H ratal
- 4 Baburao Rans ng
- 5 S B Vadekar

## Hyderabad (Sind)

- 1 Mr G D A umchandani
- 2 Madhao Rao Lele

## Satara

- 1 Rao Sahab M V Kathawa e
- 2 Mr S G Deodhar
- 3 Rao Sahab R R ha e
- 4 M L N Josh
- 5 Rao Bahadur V N Patbak

## Broach

- 1 Khan Bhadur Ada j Dalal
- 2 Mr Har bha Am n

## Nasik

- 1 Mr R. G Pradhan
- 2 N M Karn k

## Belgaum

- 1 Mr S A Chhatre
- 2 Rao Sahab R G Na k
- 3 Mr M B Ma athe
- 4 S Ch kod
- 5 H G Sabn s.

## Ahmednagar

- 1 Mr G K Ch tale
- 2 H K Patwardhan

- 3 Rev V V T lak
- 4 Mr S R Sant
- 5 Dhaneshwar

## Bijapur

- 1 Rao Raheb Raghwendrarao k. Kembhav
- 2 M k. G Ajrekar
- 3 S B Kopp
- 4 P G Halkatt
- 5 S S Datar

## Dharwar

- 1 Hon ble Rao Bahadur S k. Rodda
- 2 Mr H B Jambhekar
- 3 M S Karika
- 4 N V Ku ko
- 5 G G Hu lgol

## Kolsba

- 1 Rao Bahadur N T Va dya
- 2 Rao Bahadur Kamat
- 3 M G C Bhat
- 4 G G T p n s
- 5 C S Deo e

## Surat

- 1 Mr V k. Mehta
- 2 Chandulal B Patel
- 3 Kun etj t Mehta
- 4 Kalyanj V Meher
- 5 Nathubha Am n

## Sholapur

- 1 N G M Shah
- 2 D V K K Joskar
- 3 V V Mule
- 4 Mr G M Tuljapu kar
- 5 De hmukh

## Poona

- 1 Pres dent
- 2 Cha man of the Recept on Committee
- 3 Sec e ar es
- 4 Hon ble M R P Pa an pye
- 5 Prof H G L maye
- 6 V G Kale
- 7 K R Kan kar
- 8 Hon ble Mr V S Sr n vas Sas r
- 9 Mr Na k
- 10 A V Patwardhan
- 11 G R Abhyankar
- 12 G B Dewal
- 13 Hon ble Mr B S kamat
- 14 Mr C G Bh de
- 15 V N Khopkar
- 16 k. P Gadgil
- 17 Hon ble M Keshao Pa b
- 18 M Gha zwala
- 19 S da Sh u wa rao Mudliar
- 20 Mr Ramn k a N Mehta
- 21 M R Tarkunda
- 22 Govnd G K e
- 23 Hon ble M Upa an

## Bombay Ex Officio Members

- 1 M H S D x
- 2 N V Gokhale
- 3 Hon ble G K Parekh
- 4 N M Samarth
- 5 Harchand as V shindas
- 6 Mr Govnd Appaj Pat l
- 7 D G Padhye
- 8 Thakurram Kap l am

# Members of the Reception Committee and Delegates of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915.

## Members of the Reception Committee \*

Sl. No.	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic Distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession, Calling, Occupation, and Address
1	Poona	Hon'ble Mr. Keshavrao Santakrao	Brahman	Freder Hyderabad, Deccan
2	Do	Prof. Yaman Govind Kale, M. A.	Do	Professor, Ferguson College, Poona
3	Do	Hon'ble Mr. Keshavnath Purushottam Patil, M. A. B. Sc.	Do	Principal, " " "
4	Do	Prof. Keshav Ramchandra Kanitkar, M. A. B. Sc.	Do	Professor, " " "
5	Do	" Hari Govind Karmayod, M. A.	Do	Professor, " " "
6	Do	Mr. Vishal Hari Birve	Do	Member, Servants of India Society, Poona
7	Do	" G. H. Doradkar, M. A.	Do	Do Do
8	Do	" J. V. Velankar	Do	Do Do
9	Do	" Anant Virajal, Master of Arts	Do	Do Do
10	Do	Prof. Dhondho Keshavnagar, M. A.	Do	Teacher, Hindu Widow's Home, Hingne Budruk
11	Do	Mr. Dattatraya Pandurang, B. A.	Do	Landlord, 462, Laxdwar Path, Poona
12	Do	Dr. V. Mahanath Chintaman Gokhale, M. A. & B.	Do	Private Medical Practitioner, 712, Sadashiv Path, Poona
13	Do	Mr. Keshavnath Jirshirama Gajgil	Do	Bar at Law, 47, Sadashiv Path, Poona

\* All the members of the Reception Committee were also delegates or have been elected as members of various District Congress Committees and other affiliated Associations.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Eleventh Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

No. in List	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or noble titles, Distinctions	Caste, Crel or Race.	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address.
14	Poona	Mr Mahadeo Keshav Gajgil, B. A.	Brahmin.	Teacher, Hingne Badruk, Poona.
15	Do	Mr. Lakshar Ramchandra Parashram Gokhale, B. A.	Do	Late Educational Inspector, 525, Shankar Peth, Poona
16	Do	Mr. Bakkaram Vishnu Bhile, B. A.	Do.	Journalist, 572, Melimpura, Poona.
17	Do	Krishnaraj H. Gajgil	Do.	Do 284, Sakinagar Peth, Poona
18	Do	Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Lakhe	Do	Do. 450, " "
19	Do	Dr. (retd) Venkatesh Kethkar, L. M. & S. (Med.)	Do	Medical Practitioner, 350, Nanyan Peth, Poona.
20	Do	Mr. Ganesh, Hing Gajgil	Prathana Rajput.	Reader, 600, Sakinagar Peth, Poona
21	Do	Mr. Shankar Hing Wakur, B. A., LL. B.	Brahmin	Do 579, " "
22	Do	Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gajgil, B. A.	Do	Barrister-at-law, Sakinagar Peth, Poona.
23	Do	Prof. (Lecturer) Chingabhar Bhagat, B. A.	Do	Professor, Ferguson College, 702, Sakinagar Peth, Poona
24	Do	Mr. Laxmi Ch. Jambhakar Apte, B. A., LL. B.	Do	Reader, 250, Sakinagar Peth, Poona.
25	Do	Mr. Krishnaraj V. Nardeo Kharde	Do	Homoeopathic Practitioner, 762, Sakinagar Peth, Poona
26	Do	Mr. Malhar Keshav Gokhale	Do.	Photographer 54, Shankarwar Peth, Poona.
27	Do	Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Patil	Do	Manager, Aryabhusan Press, Poona.
28	Do	Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Paranjape	Do	Merchant, 300, Sakinagar Peth, Poona.



29	Pooma.	..	Sethi Hanumanth Hanumathi	..	Marwadi	...	Merchant, Rawwar Peth, Pooma.
30	Do.	...	" Chinnaji Kisanadas	..	Gujarathi	...	Do. Karpdguni, Rawwar Peth, Pooma.
31	Do	...	Mr. Hanuch in In Bhikaji Joshi	...	Brahmin	...	Teacher, 6, Narayan Peth, Pooma
32	Do	..	Itano Saheli Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, B. A.	..	Do.	...	Pleader, 416, Narayan Peth, Pooma
33	Do	..	Dr. Raghunath Vithal Khedkar, M. D., F. R. C. S.	..	Marathi	...	Surgeon and Physician 199, Budhwar Peth, Pooma.
34	Do.	..	Mr. Hari Narayan Apte	..	Brahmin	...	Editor, Karmunb, 19, Bhulthwar Peth, Pooma.
35	Do	..	" Narayana Ganesh Yarkar, B. A., LL. B.	..	Hindu Therist	...	Pleader, 682, S. Vishay Peth, Pooma.
36	Do	..	" Shrihar Ganesh Varde, B. A.	...	Brahmin	...	Member, Servants of India Society, Pooma.
37	Do	..	" Dattatraya Hari Bhut	...	Do	...	Pleader, Shani's Par, Sadashay Peth, Pooma.
38	Do.	...	Prof. Govind Chintaman Bhate, M. A.	..	Do	...	Professor, Ferguson College, 217, Narayan Peth, Pooma.
39	Do.	..	Itao Mahu Inr Itano Narayan Amerchand	...	Marwadi	...	Mail Agent, Dhanbarda
40	Do.	...	Prof. Karselung Keshav Joshi, M. A., Ph. D.	..	Brahmin	...	Professor, Ferguson College, 387, Shanwar Peth, Pooma.
41	Do.	..	Seth Shri Itan Puchandas Som,	..	Marwadi	...	Cloth Merchant, Karpdguni, Rawwar Peth, Pooma
42	Do.	..	Mr. Anilaj Narayan Karmarkar	...	Brahmin	...	Merchant, 467, Shanwar Peth, Pooma
43	Do.	...	Shet Parashoktiam Ganpatidas Bowkar	...	Deshnagar	...	Do Rawwar Peth, Pooma
44	Do.	..	" Yashwanth Karselung	...	Itan	...	Do. 341, Vetal Peth, Pooma.
45	Do.	...	" Itankumhar It Karschand	...	Itan	...	Do. 1730, Shukrawar Peth, Pooma.
46	Do.	..	" Anandad Hasabli	...	Gujarathi	...	Do

Members of the Reception Committee of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

No. and Page	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic Distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address.
47	Poona	Shri Gokuldas Narayandas	Vaisnavi ...	Merchant, Rawwar Peth, Poona
48	Do	" Krishnas Tukaram Das	Do. ...	Do 70, Rawwar, Poona.
49	Do	" Hanudas Govardhan Das	Brahman ...	Do. 120, Rawwar, Poona
50	Do.	Shri Balwant Ramchandra Harnagotkar	Do. ...	Life Assurance Agent, 268, Narayan Peth, Poona.
51	Do.	Shri Khuma Somnaji	Jain ...	Merchant, 110, Vetal Peth, Poona.
52	Do	" Gopal Das Gampadas Gungathi	Vaidnav ...	Do. 680, Vetal Peth, Poona.
53	Do.	" Krishnadas Govardhan Das	Do. ...	Do. 188, Vetal Peth, Poona.
54	Do	Shri Balaji Chinnaji Kadiye	Brahman ...	Private Service, 604, Rawwar Peth, Poona.
55	Do.	Shri Kishorlal Haranay Gandhi	Jain ...	Merchant, 162, Rawwar Peth, Poona.
56	Do	Shri Hiri Keshav Gole, B. A.	Brahman ...	Landholder, 141, Shivanwar Peth, Poona.
57	Do.	" Narayan Hanubhai Pandit	Do ...	Jeweller, 640, Shivanwar Peth, Poona.
58	Do.	" Yeshwant Narayan Pandit	Do ...	Do Do.
59	Do.	Shri Shambhadas Jaxman Das	Shivarek ...	Do. 405, Shivanwar Peth, Poona.
60	Do	Prof. Krishnaji Nalchand Dnyani, M. A.	Brahman ...	Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.
61	Do.	" Ramchandra Dattatraya Menade, M. A.	Do ...	Do Do.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

Serial No.	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or ecclesiastical distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race.	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address
80	Poona	Mr. Chintaman Ganesh Dixit	Brahmin.	Inamdar, 67, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
81	Do.	Prof Dhananjay Lakshman Dixit, F. A.	Do.	Professor, Fergusson College 67, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
82	Do.	Mr. Bapuji Maratwad Ambekar	Do.	Journalist, Kile Wala, Bulwar Peth, Poona.
83	Do.	Pattabirama Vasudev Ambekar	Do.	Member, Servants of India Society, Poona.
84	Do.	Ramchandra Pichuro Modhani	Do.	Servant, Badwar Peth, Poona.
85	Do.	Sataram Sadvelurao Shirke	Maratha	Do. " " "
86	Do.	Yashwantrao Khandekar	Brahmin	Clerk, Dnyan Prakash, Poona.
87	Do.	H. M. Anant Rao, B. A.	Do.	Journalist, Rawwar Peth, Poona.
88	Do.	Prof Vishwanath Keshav Jogta, M. A.	Do.	Professor, Fergusson College, 103, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
89	Do.	Krishnaji Mahadeva Khadke, M. A.	H. Vaisya	" " 442, Shanwar " "
90	Do.	Mr. Ganesh Narayan Dandekar	Hindu	Contractor, 258, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
91	Do.	Kashinath Keshav Chavare	Brahmin	Private Servant, 40, Nihal Peth, Poona
92	Do.	Ganpatyaji Bhodiyer Chhapankar	Hindugosavi	Landlord 27 Shanwar Peth, Poona.
93	Do.	Parisharam Bhamburda Chhapankar	Maratha	Do. 298, " " "
94	Do.	Chintaman Sakharam Desole, B. A.	Brahmin	Member, Servants of India Society, Poona.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915 (Continued)

No.	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession (if any) and Address
114	Poona	Shri Munaji Pichay Bhargava	Mahomedan	Merchant 24, Bhowani Peth, Poona
114	Do	Mr. Ganesha Juralokam Dalkhe	Brahman	Business, Bhalwar Peth, Poona
115	Do	" Anant Rao Gopal Fokekar	Do	Merchant 20, Bhowani Peth, Poona
116	Do	" Nandhar Keshavn Gokhale, B.A.	Do	Do 51, Bhalwar Peth, Poona
117	Do	" Punamchand Khatim Kharwal	Marathi	Do,
118	Do	" Gopal Krishna Bhadani	Gujar	Do 90, Bhowani Peth, Poona
119	Do	" Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Brahman	Lawyer, 2, Shukrawar Peth, Poona
120	Do	" Dattatraya Khatim Gharware B.A., F.Sc.	Do	Law Member, Nandhar Keshavn Gokhale, Poona
121	Do	" Mahadev Ganesha Apte, B.A.	Do	Superintendent Do Do
122	Do	" Khatim Kharwal Kharwal	Muslim	Contractor 65, Salim Peth, Poona
123	Do	" J. Khatim Kharwal, Khatim Kharwal	Do	Journalist, Bhowani Peth, Poona
124	Do	" Khatim Kharwal Khatim Kharwal	Do	Business, Khatim Kharwal, Poona
125	Do	" Vishnu Narayan Gokhale, B.A.	Do	Lawyer, 13, Shukrawar Peth, Poona
126	Do	" Mahadev Anant Khatim Kharwal	Parashu	Merchant Bhalwar Peth, Poona
127	Do	" Seth Ramdas Jaxmaldas Digh	Gujarati	Do 77, Bhowani Peth, Poona

128	Poona	..	Mr. Yeshwant Narhar Arole	..	Brahmin	...	Private service, Anandashram, Poona.
129	Do.	...	Mrs. Ramabai Kante	..	Do.	..	Laghate Bungalow, New Bhamarda Lines, Poona.
130	Do.	..	Mr. Balwant Anant Wagh	...	Do.	..	Private service, Arjan Cinema Company (Ind), Poona.
131	Do.	...	" Manohar Govind Abhyankar	...	Do.	..	Insurance Agent, 300, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
132	Do.	..	" Krishnaji Jaywant Sabnis	...	Saraswat	...	Photographer, 80, Nihal Peth, Poona.
133	Do.	...	" Ganesh Sadasiv Okr	...	Brahmin	..	Contractor, 65 Buddhar Peth, Poona.
134	Do.	...	" Trimbak Damodar Dhume	...	G. Saras-	...	Photo Dealer, 10, Nihal Peth, Poona.
135	Do	...	" Babaji Ganesh Paranjpe	..	W. & B. Brahmin	..	Private service, 450, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
136	Do	...	" Narayan Waman Kittur	..	Do.	..	Bank Business, 230, Buddhar Peth, Poona.
137	Do	...	" Yashra Bhuraji Dhama	..	Vani	..	Merchant, Buddhar Peth, Poona.
138	Do.	..	" Gangadhar Waman	..	Brahmin	..	Pensioner, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
139	Do.	..	Mrs. Ramabai Apte	...	Do	..	Do. 10, Buddhar Peth, Poona.
140	Do	...	Sudar Narayan Chintaman Nata	...	Do.	..	Insurance, 343, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
141	Do	...	Seth Mandal Manekchand	..	Jain Gay	...	Cloth Merchant, 364, Rawar Peth, Poona.
142	Do	..	Mr. Manlal Chumala	..	Do.	...	Do do.
143	Do.	...	" Ganpatrao Pray Povar	...	Maratha	...	Merchant, 140, Vetal Peth, Poona.
144	Do.	...	" Ramchandra Ganesh Dhingarkar	...	Brahmin	...	Plender, 310, Ganesh House, Poona.
145	Do.	...	" Ganpati Ramchhet Bhutker	...	Shampi	...	Merchant, 350, Buddhar Peth, Poona.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

Serial No.	District.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic Distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession Calling, Occupation and Address
146	Poona	Prof. Mahadeva Krishna Joshi, M. A.	Brahman	Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.
147	Do.	Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari	Prabhu	Author, 136, Kasha Peth, Poona.
148	Do.	" Ram Narayan Bhagwanth Somani	Marwadi	Merchant, Rawliwar Peth, Poona.
148a	Do.	" Pandurang Balaji Salagare	Shump	420, Baulwar Peth, Poona.
149	Do.	" Mahant Jaram Dargie	Kasar	" Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
150	Do.	" Megadad Takharachani	Gujar	" Rawliwar Peth, Fnadke's Gate, Poona.
151	Do.	" Gangaji Rao Mallav Rao Kaibhor	Maratha	" Shukrawar Peth, Poona.
152	Do.	" Narhar Govind Rao Shinde	Do.	483, Narayan Peth, Poona.
153	Do.	" Balaji Narayan Wagh	Do.	Contractor, 508, Baulwar Peth, Poona
154	Do.	" Ambabai Mot anlal	Gujarati	Merchant, 97, Rawliwar Peth, Poona.
155	Do.	" Jayashankar Vitthalas	Jam	" " "
156	Do	" Manohar Vishnu Katkate	Brahman.	Pensioner, 406, Baulwar Peth, Poona
157	Do.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandrar Golbole, B. A., M. C. E.	Do	" Sadashiv Peth, near Shan's Par.
158	Do.	Mr Mahadev Narayan Joshi	Do.	Sonakar, 635, Sadashiv Peth, Poona
159	Do.	Mrs Kamlabai Pansse	Do.	Narayan Peth, Poona

160	Poon	•	Mrs Ramabai Bhile	•	Brahm	Balashiv Peth, Poona
161	Do	•	, Kamalabai Ganthi	Do	Do	80, Sadashiv Peth, Poona
162	Do	•	, Ananyanabai Ajte	Do	Do	401, Shanwar Peth, Poona
163	Do	•	, Uslabai Jathar	Do	•	Naras and Midwife, Sevansidan Poona.
164	Do	•	, Kashiabai Jathar	Do	Do	Sadashiv Peth Poona
165	Do	•	, Yamunabai Bhile	Do	Do	435, Sadashiv Peth, Poona
166	Do	•	Seth Anantadas Vasirudras	Gyralur	Merchant Dalhwan Peth Poona	
167	Do	•	Mr Sadashiv Gopal Meherdar	•	Brahm	328 Shanwar Peth Poona
168	Do	•	, Dattatraya Ramchandras Bhatekar	•	Do	Contractor 400 Narayan Peth, Poona
169	Do	•	, Govind Chintaman Bhatekar	•	Do	Flender 45, Dalhwan Peth, Poona
170	Do	•	Mr Nandhar Gopal Sindhiya	•	Do	Doctor Badhwar Peth, Poona
171	Do	•	R B Icharnu Bhawanis	•	Do	Revenue Dy Collector, Narayan Peth, Poona
172	Do	•	Mr Hari Keshav Kanide	•	Do	79, Shukrawar Peth, Poona
173	Do	•	Mr Chintaman Ganeshi Bhile	•	Do	Plester, 200, Kishor Peth Poona
174	Do	•	, Fursiottam Narayan Jogekar	•	Do	„ Dalhwan Peth, Poona
175	Do	•	R B Baburao Dalchandras Oakar	•	Do	Landlord, Shanwar Peth Poona
176	Do	•	Mrs Rangubai Gokhale	•	Do	Sadashiv Peth, Poona
177	Do	•	Mr Shrivastav Narayan Samarthia	•	Do	Private Agriculturist, 245, Balashiv Peth, Poona

Members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915 (*Continued*)

Serial No.	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address
178	Poona	Mrs Yamachara Bhalabhai Khatwat	Saraswat	Ganesh Khind Road, Poona
179	Do	Mr Trimbal Govind Yelkekar, B.A.	Brahmin	Fergusson College, Demonstrator 268 Narayan Peth, Poona
180	Do	" Achyut Chaturamu Bhut	Do	Book seller, 497, Dabhwar Peth, Poona
181	Do	Mrs Ramabai Shikare	Do	408 Shanwar Peth, Poona
182	Do	Mr Laxman Govind Mahajan	Do	443 Shanwar Peth Poona
183	Do	Mrs Sitab Dhole	Saraswat B	19, Nihal Peth, Poona,
184	Do	Mr Kashinath Yashraj Gadgil	Brahmin	Merchant, 407, Rawarwar Peth, Poona
185	Do	" Shanwar Ramkrishna Khatwatkar	Kastur	Do 147, Rawarwar Peth, Poona
186	Do	" Laxkarali Abdulali Hakim	Bolari	Do 239, Do
187	Do	Abdul Hussain Abdulali Hakim	Do	Do 341, Do
188	Do	" Mahomed Ali Kasim Ali	Mahomedan	Do 362, Do
189	Do	" Noon anshara Shauk Abdulali	Do	Do 367, Do
190	Do	" Kurban Hussain Abdul Hussain	Bohari	Do Do.
191	Do	" Lakshman Ganesh Dhatrib	Santh	383, Shanwar Peth, Poona
192	Do	" Krishnar Pandurang Timaj, L. C.	Brahmin	Late Member, D. E. Society, 5, Sadashiv Peth, Poona





Members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona 1915 (Continued)

Serial No	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste Crel or Race	Profession Calling Occupation and Address
211	Poona	Mr K A Ghaswalia	Parsee	Barrister Camp Poona
212	Do	R B V N Khopkar	Prabhu	Retired Dy Collector Camp Poona
213	Do	Faramroz S Chenaar	Parsee	Journalist Camp Poona
214	Do	Mr Ardeer M Kharadi	Do	Merchant Do Poona
215	Do	S M Mandhewala	Do	Do Do Poona
216	Do	Prof Dharmarund Karsanbha	Bradhast	Professor, Fergusson College Poona
217	Do	Mr Nilkhanit Abaji Paradkar	Bradhast	Firm Manager Poona Camp
218	Do	G B Talwalkar B Ag	Do	Estate Manager Do
219	Do	G M Paradkar	Do	Investing Counsel Do
220	Do	Hormasji Ardear Walja	Parsee	Bar at Law Do
221	Do	Farahim A Kayoom	Mohomelan	Merchant Do
222	Do	Thakuradas Medan	Gujrati	Do Do
223	Do	Pestonji Ratany Gajani	Parsee	Watchmaker Do
224	Do	Jussaf Hussain Jaffer	Mohomelan	Merchant Do
225	Do	Ardeer Currelji	Parsee	Do Do

226	Poona	..	Mr Nambhial Dadasaheb Nicholson	..	Parsee	...	Merchant, Cump Poona.
227	Do.	..	" Seth Bhagwan Lal Solharam	..	Gujar	..	Do Do
228	Do	...	" Donnan Feston n A, J. L. B.	..	Parsee	..	Printer. Do
229	Do.	..	" Gangaram Chhaganlal Gujar	Gujar	Gujar	..	Merchant, Do
230	Do.	..	" Nandhar Vaidyaik Kirtane	..	Brahman	..	Lithorl, Do
231	Do.	..	Dr Su R G Bhadarbar	..	..	..	Printer, Do
232	Do	..	Mrs Rukhmabai Gupte	..	Krishna	...	Do
233	Do	..	Mr. Vishnu Gangadhar Gokhale	Brahman	..	Printer Saswad	
234	Do.	...	" Taiman Venkatesh Balabhar	Do	..	Printer Paul	
235	Do	..	" Riburao Maharmoo Dabrade	Maratha	..	Landur, Charol District, Poona.	
236	Do.	..	" Mahadeo Rajaram Jankunte	Brahman	..	Printer, Saswad	
237	Do	..	" Ramakru Nivarnhar Mehta	Nagar Brak- man	..	Service, Burundi	
238	Do	..	" Manohar Hanumantra Updeker	Prithman	..	Bank Manager, Burundi	
239	Do.	..	" Lakshmi Govind R. Sasse	Alvach	..	Ermer, Hapagar	
240	Do.	..	" Govind Govind Kale	Do	..	do.	
241	Do.	..	" Krishnaji Chaturam Bhac	H. Brahman	..	Merchant, Ghodavade District, Poona.	
242	Bombay	..	" Jagannath Raghunath Chitambar	Brahman	..	High Court Vakil, Augre's Wadi, Bombay.	
243	Do.	...	" Shaukar Hanji Sathie	Do	..	Merchant, 18, Humann Street, Bombay.	

Members of the Reception Committee of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference Poona 1915 (Continued)

No.	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles or ecclesiastic District one	honorary	Caste Creed or Race	Profession Calling Occupation and Address
244	Bombay	Trilochan Mr Lalchand Simaldas or Trilochan	Brahman	Brahman	Banker Andheri
245	Do	Mr Narayan Yashwantrao Gokhale B.A. LL.B.	Do	Do	High Court Vakils 66-7, Girgaum Bombay
246	Do	Bhaskarrao Yashwantrao Mehta B.A. LL.B.	Do	Do	Advocate New Gambley Bombay
247	Do	Babasaheb	Do	Do	Engineer and Engineer St. Bombay
248	Do	Mr Lalchand D. S. B. A.	Brahman	Brahman	Inspector General of Police, Bombay
249	Do	Shri Harnary Prasad Thackersey	Brahman	Brahman	Mill owner Kurler Road Bombay
250	Do	Sir Yashwantrao D. Thackersey	Do	Do	Do 12 Humana St Bombay
251	Do	Shri Bhojra Gopabandhu	Hindu	Hindu	Contractor 1 Damodar Lane Bombay
252	Do	Mr Rajaram Tukaram	Do	Do	Merchant 2 Harnam St. Bombay
253	Do	Karsoodas Machay	Do	Do	Accountant 1/10 St. Bombay
254	Do	, Laladhar Sanderoy Roy Sampat	Do	Do	Merchant 70 Apollo St. Bombay
255	Do	Syed Abdulla Brelvi B.A. LL.B.	Musliman	Musliman	Journalist Bombay Central Co-operative Bank
256	Do	Vaishya Lalubhai Mehta B.A.	Brahman	Brahman	Manager Central Co-operative Bank Andheri, Bombay
257	Do	The Hon Mr Chhannulal H. Sethi	Do	Do	Advocate High Court Bombay
258	Do	Mr Ratan K. R. Kama	Parsie	Parsie	Solicitor High Court Bombay

259	Bombay	...	Mr Dushaw Edulji Wadia	...	Parsee	...	Journalist, Turner Lane, Bombay.
260	Do	..	" Mukund R. Jaykar, M. A., LL. B.	...	Prabhu	...	Barrister, High Court, Bombay.
261	Do.	...	" Baliram K. Dhurandhar, B. A., LL. B.	...	Pethare Prabhu.	...	Advocate, 10, Sadashiv St., Bombay.
262	Do.	...	" Mahamad Ali Jinnah	...	Mahomedan.	...	Barrister, High Court, Bombay.
263	Do.	...	The Hon Mr Gokuldas K. Parekh, B. A., LL. B.	...	Brahman	...	High Court Vakil, Queen's Road, Bombay.
264	Do.	..	Mr Jelangar Bomanji Petit	...	Parsee	..	Mil-Agent, Pedder Road, Bombay.
265	Do	...	Sir Narayan Ganesh Chaudasarkar B. A., LL. B.	...	Brahmo	...	Retired High C. Judge, Do.
266	Do	..	Mr Harshad Dnyanesh Mehta	...	Aryan	...	Head Clerk, B. B. Co., Gurgaum, Bombay.
267	Do.	...	Mrs Sashibhai Jayakar	..	Prabhu	...	399, Thakurthwar, Bombay
268	Do	...	Mr. Dattaraj Ganpat Datta, M. A., LL. B.	...	Saraswat	...	Pleader, Thakurthwar, Bombay.
269	Do.	...	" Hari Narayan Dixit, B. A., LL. B.	...	Brahman	..	Solicitor, 14, Hanuman St., Bombay.
270	Do.	...	" Kashinath Bhagwanthi Mitra	...	Saraswat B.	...	Liktor, Mandoranjou, Gurgaum, Bombay.
271	Do.	...	The Hon. Mr. Vitthalbhai Javerbhai Patel	...	Hindu	...	Lawyer, Barlra, Bombay.
272	Do.	...	Mr. D. Kashinath	...	Do.	...	Proprietor, Navayug, 20-24, Custom Road, Bombay.
273	Do.	...	The Hon. Mr N M. Sumariya, M. A., LL. B.	...	Prabhu	...	H. C Vakil, Gurgaum Bombay
274	Do.	...	Sir Jyotirchandras Varjwandas, J. C.	...	Do	...	Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
275	Do.	...	Mr. Ramabandras Bhaskar Mandar	...	Hindu	...	Landlord, Ganderiya, Gurgaum, Bombay.
276	Do.	...	Seth Narottam Morarji Gokuldas	...	Hindu	...	Mill-owner, Pedder Road, Bombay.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

Serial No	District.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, Honorary or seditious Distinctions.	Caste Cread or Race	Profession, Calling, Occupation, and Address.
277	Bombay	Sir Bhulchandra Krishna Bhatawdekar, L. M. & S., J. P.	Brahman	Medical Practitioner, Gurgaum, Bombay.
278	Do.	Mr. Moreswar Vishiwanath Pradhan, B. A., L. B.	Prabhu	High Court Vakil, Santacruz, Bombay.
279	Do.	" V. R. Shinde	Brahmo	Secretary, Depressed, Classes Mission.
280	Do.	The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Mahomedan	Mill-owner, Pedder Road, Bombay.
281	Do.	Mr. Ratanesey Dharmsey Moosaji	Hindu	Mill-Agent, Gurgaum, Bombay.
282	Do.	" Jannaldas D. Daransey, B. A.	Do	Merchant, Chowpatti, Bombay.
283	Do.	" Shikaram Yeshwant Dalvi, B. A., L. B.	"	High Court Vakil, Gurgaum, Bombay
284	Do	" Daji Abaji Khare	Brahman	Do. Bombay.
285	Do.	" Mr. Motilal Vallabhy	"	Merchant, Fort, Bombay.
286	Bijapur	" Pandurang Anant Desai	Brahman	Pleader, Bijapur.
287	Do.	" R. S. Raghavendra Rao K. Kembhavi	Do.	"
288	Do.	" Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Ajeekar, B. A. L. B.	Do	"
289	Sholapur	Dr. Vinayak Waman Mulay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Medical Practitioner, Sholapur.
290	Do	" Mr. Jivraj Gantamchand Joshi	Jun	Merchant, Mangalwar, Sholapur.
291	Do	" Vishal Narasappi Jakhal	Hindu.	Manager, Steam Press, Sholapur.

292	Sholapur	Mr. Tarmurayan Bharam Ram	Hindu	Merchant, Mangalore, Sholapur
293	Do	„ „ Muekchand Ramchand Shah	Jain	Broker, Solunwar, Sholapur
294	Do	„ „ Gautam Motchand Shah	..	Pleader, Sholapur
295	Do	„ „ Dr. Vasudev Krishnaji Karkhkar, L. M. & S.	Brahmin	Medical Practitioner, Sholapur
296	Do	„ „ Mr. Vinayak Shrivasth Jogu	...	Pleader, Panharpur
297	Surat	„ „ Shivajiksha Hormasji Khatkhat	Parsi	Journalist, Nampura
298	Do	„ „ R. D. Khanlabhai G. Desai, L. C. & M.	Brahmin	Government Pensioner, Sigrampura
299	Do	„ „ Mr. K. M. Beliram J. Khan	Parsi	Landlord, Surat
300	Do	„ „ Alahararam Kapilram B. A., L. B.	N. Brahmin	Vakil, Surat.
301	Do	„ „ Anurajlal B. Hinglokvadia, B. A., L. B.	Kanbi	Pleader, Valsada, Surat
302	Do	„ „ Chhotelal Navulchand I. Nagarseth	Jain	Landlord, Kauler, Surat
303	Do	„ „ Balasubhao Sripurushakar Dave	N. Brahmin	Vakil, Kapadia, Surat
304	Baroach	„ „ R. S. Ambureskar Vithannam Malji	Brahmin	Pleader, Channaruda Brouch
305	Do	„ „ Khun Bahadur Ajiro Manoharji Dalal, B. A.	Parsee	Merchant, Brouch
306	Do	„ „ Mr. Premalal Tribhuvandas Cholsai	Bumra	Gold Merchant, Brouch
307	Do	„ „ Haribhai Javeribhai Amin	Patahar	Landlord, Bhadeswar, Brouch
308	Thana and Kolaba	„ „ Dattatraya Marhand Guppte, B. A. & L. B.	Brahmin	Vakil, Near Railway Station, Thana
309	Do	„ „ Rungroo Bulwant Gatre	...	Landlord, Alibag

Members of the Reception Committee of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

No. Serial	District	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic Distinctions.	Caste, Creed or Race.	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address.
310	Thana and Kolaba	Mr. Govind Gopal Tipnis	Kayastha ..	Landlord, Mahad.
311	..	Mr. Gopal Chunnaji Bhato	Brahman. ...	Pleader, Boli.
312	..	R. B. Gajanan Mhaddeo Kamat	Hinda ...	Landlord, Albas.
313	..	Mr. Vasudera Balakrishna Mhechdale	Brahman ...	Trader, Boli.
314	Belgaum	Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre	Brahman ...	Pleader, Belgaum.
315	Do	Mr. Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar, B. A., LL. B.	Do. ...	Do.
316	Do	Mr. Anantrap Phadaya Chaugule, B. A., LL. B.	Jain ...	Do.
317	Do.	Mr. Raoji Gangadhar Khot	Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
318	Do	Mr. Mero Balwant Marathe, B. A., LL. B.	Brahman ..	Do.
319	Do.	R. S. Rangoo Govind Naik	Do. ...	Do.
320	Do.	Mr. Krishnaji Govind Gajji, B. A., LL. B.	Do ..	Do.
321	Do.	Mr. Ramchandra Kagnunath Nalk	Do. ...	Do.
322	Dharwar	Mr. Gopal Anand Sule	Kayastha Pradhan	Railway Contractor, Hubli.
323	Do	Pandit Shankar Shastri Jotshi	Brahman ...	Astrologer, Hosanatti.
324	Do.	Mr. Virupaksha Sahasaya Kalkoti	Ingayat ..	Money lender, Dharwar.



325	Dharwar	...	The Hon le B Srinivas K. Rodda	..	Brahmin	...	Pensioner, Dhawar.
326	Do	...	Mr. Nasir in Gannath Kurgodri, B. A., LL. B.	..	Do	...	Plender, Dhawar.
327	Do	..	Mr. Marwaru Sureshji Karkli	..	Parsi	...	Merchant, Do
328	Do.	..	R. B. Bhaskar Yesu mut Jethar, I. A.	..	Brahmin	..	Pensioner Do
329	Do	..	R. S. Venkatesh Srinivas Nalik	..	Do	..	Landholder, Kumbhurnur (Dharwar)
330	Do	..	R. S. Veshwanti Kishay Joglekari	...	Do	...	Do Kurnugi (Dharwar)
331	Almud-niger	..	Mr. Hari Keshav Patavellian B. A., LL. B.	..	Brahmin	...	Plender, Almudnagar
332	Do	...	Gov. Naray in Yanna Tullik	..	(British)	...	Amernu Mission, Almudnagar
333	Do	..	Mr. Ganesha Krishnav (batala B. A., LL. B.	..	Brahmin	...	Plender, Almudnagar
334	Do	..	Mr. Nigunath Sannuam Bunde B. A., LL. B.	...	Do	...	Plender, Do
335	Do	...	Mr. Shankar Bapuji Sivat B. A., LL. B.	..	Do.	...	Plender, Suggunur
336	Do	...	Dinodhar Keshav Purushram B. A., LL. B.	..	Do	..	Plender, Do
337	Itanagar	..	Mr. Govind Krishnav Phadnis	...	Brahmin	...	Landlord, Dyhol
338	Smith	..	Hon. Mr. Sivalah Gullun Hassam Hindyutlah	..	Mahomedan	...	Plender, Hyderabad
339	Do	..	Hon. Mr. Bhargava Gullun Mahomed Vakil Khan Bulandur	..	Do	...	Bar w-law, Do
340	Do.	..	Dr. Hossain Yashudras	..	Brahmin	..	Plender, Kurnubi
341	Do	..	Mr. Mathuradas R. Juvayn B. A., LL. B.	..	Do.	..	Do Hyderabad
342	Do.	...	R. B. Himmund Kishan and Advanur	..	Do	..	Do Hyderabad.

358	Almetabad.	Mr. Govindrao Appay Patil, B. A., LL. B.	...	Brahmin	...	Pleier,	Almetabad
359	Do.	" Shivabhai Motibhai Patil	...	Hindu	...	Do.	Do.
360	Do.	" Ishwantari Narsilal Karmeg, L. K. & S., L. K. G. P.	...	Do	...	Medical Practitioner,	Do.
361	Do.	" Chantlal Nagindas Chitani	...	Hindu	...	Merchant,	Do
362	Do	" Dr Joseph V Benjamin	...	Jew	...	Medical Practitioner	Do
363	Nasik	Mr Kamchandrar Ganesh Pralhan, L. A., LL. B.	...	Prabhu	...	Pleier,	Nasik
364	Do.	" Kamchandrar Ganesh Keshikar, F. A., LL. B.	...	Jethunna	...	Do.	Do.
365	Do	" Sur Phuroveshah Merwari Mehr, K. G. L. K.	...	Parsee	...	Barrister, Dertoli	
366	Satara	Mr Pandurang S. Patil, B. A., LL. B.	...	Hindun	...	Lecturer Sub-Judge, Karad	
367	Do	" Trimbak Narayan Gufhe	...	Do	...	Private Service, Dahuradi	
368	Do	" R. B. Vishal Narayan Parthak, B. A.	...	Do	...	Pensioner, Satara	
369	Do	" Miss Bhattacharya Moreswar Joshi	...	Do	...		
370	Do	" Mr. Narayan Lakshmi Hattic	...	Do	...	Landholder, Wai	
371	W. Khandesh	" Dalkrishna Bhandarkar Kotwal	...	K. Pralhan.	...	Pleier,	Idhar
372	Do	" Suddhanath Dholekar Prasad, B. A.	...	Halmia	...	Judge, Pradar,	Do
373	Do	" Malhar Keshava Apte, B. A., LL. B.	...	Do	...	Pleier,	Do.
374	Do.	" Ganesh Govind Gauri	...	Do	...	Hon Magistrate,	Do
375	Do.	" Hanumantrao N. Ganesh Hingur	...	Do	...	Govt Pensioner,	Do



# List of Additional Delegates of the XV Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915.

No.	District or	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honours or a brief title Distinctions	Caste, Crel., or Race	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address	When and how Elected.
130	Poona	Poona Bar Lalika Congress Committee	Mr. Hulsant G. Govind Kanwat, B.A., LL.B.	Hindoo	Peacher, Sissaul	At a Meeting of the Paranulwar P. C. C.
131	Do	Do	Shankar Gopal Deshmukh	Do	Do.	Do.
132	Do	Do.	Panharung Mathur Bolewar	Dravidian	Do.	Do.
133	Do	Deccan Sabha	G. N. Sudasana Rao	Do	Fletcher, Parol, Bombay	Deccan Sabha Meet- ing Do.
134	Do	Do	R. J. Math Shergul Sule	Prabhu	...	...
135	Do	District Congress Committee	Mrs. T. P. S. ...	Hindoo	(to Prof D. L. S. ... cultural College, Poona. Demonstrator, Ferguson College, Poona.	Poona D. C. Committee
136	Do	Do	Mr. Narayan Mahesh ...	Prabhu	...	...
137	Do	Do	Mr. H. ...	Do	Dolkar Ali, Narayan Peth, Poona	Do.
138	Do	Do	Mrs. ...	Marathi	Poona City	Poona Dist. Congress Committee.
139	Do	Do	Prof. V. K. ...	Dravidian	...	...
140	Do	Do	Mr. V. G. Karmachar	Do.	Late Professor, Ferguson College, Poona.	Do.
141	Do	Do	Mr. ...	Do	Do	Do.
142	Do	Do	Shri ...	Gujar	Do	Do.
143	Do	Do	Mr. ...	Malomian	Do	Do
144	Do	Do	Mr. ...	Marathi	Do	Do.





List of Additional Delegates of the XV Bombay Provincial Conference, Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

Serial No	District	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, Crel or Race.	Profession, Calling, Occupation and Address.	When and how elected.
473	Bombay	Gurgaum District Congress Committee	Mr Vasudhro Mangesh Lawl, B. A., Lt. B	Samswat Brahmin	Valil, Bombay	Gurgaum District Congress Committee.
474	Do	Do	Mr B S Wagh	Samswat Brahmin	Secretary, Tungal Mills, Do.	Do
475	Do.	Do.	Mr. Vasudeva Jaganath Dhowd	Hindu	Book-keeper, Do.	Do.
476	Do	Do.	Mr Atmaram Sitaram Wagh	Samswat Brahmin	Clerk, Do.	Do.
477	Do	Do	Mr. Inlhal K Yojark, B. A., Lt., B.	Brahmin	Higu Court, Valil,	Do.
478	Do.	Do	Mr Narayan Kothoba Patel	Maratha	Landlord,	Do.
479	Do	Do	Mr Tulabath Shamsuddin Nazim	Mahomedan	Khashi,	Do
480	Do.	Do	Mr H A. Talcherkar, Bar-at-law	Hindu	Bar-at-law,	Do.
481	Do	Do.	Mr Ramkrishna Govardhanram Tripathi.	Brahmin	Private Business,	Do.
482	Do.	Do.	Mr. Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. O. R	Hindu	Member, Servants of India, Society Bombay.	Do
483	Do	Do.	Mr. Kesavprasad Manohar Thakore, B. A.	Brahmin Kshatriya.	Do.	Do.
484	Do	Do	Mr. Narayan Bhikhar Joha, B. A	Kshatriya	Do.	Do
485	Do.	Do.	Mr. H manu Navranje	Do.	Do.	Do.
486	Do.	Do	Mr. Yashwantrao Waseleia Bhambarkar,	Hindu	Plotter,	Do.
487	Do	Do	Mr A. L. B.	Do.	Do.	Do.
488	Do	Do	Mr. Trimalal R. Desai	Hindu	Plotter,	Do.

453	Homiy	Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	Mr. Manabhai Nanabhay B. A., LL. B.	Kaveshkar	Vald Sutcheraz	Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
459	Do	Do	Narayanhar Narayram Mehta A. LL. B.	Bellum	Pletcher Bombay	Do
460	Do	Do	B. N. Bhayekar B. A. LL. B.	Do	Do	Do
461	Do	Do	Ambalankar L. Joshi			
462	Bhivpar	Bhivpar District Congress Committee	Siambha Siambkar D. B. A.	Hind	Pensoner L. Gallot	Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
463	Do	Do	Phokraj Gurbhagay, Hallakkar B. A. LL. B.	Gayat	Pletcher Bhagur	Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
464	Do	Do	Siambha Siambkar B. A.	Bellum	Do	Do
465	Sioliyar	Sioliyar District Congress Committee	Ramdas I. Ramdas Deshmukh B. A. LL. B.	Do	Do	Sioliyar District Congress Committee
466	Do	Do	D. R. Dandekar	Hind	Merhant Sioliyar	Do
467	Do	Do	V. T. Indur		Do	Do
468	Do	Do	V. R. Swami	Do	Contractor	Do
469	Do	Do	G. N. Indurkar	Do	Dealer	Do
470	Surat	Surat District Congress Association	C. Anand B. Patel B. A.	P. H. H.	President Patidar Yashwanth	Surat District Congress Committee
471	Do	Do	Kunverji Vaidal, Mehta	Do	Member Patel Bhadra Surat	Do
472	Do	Do	Kalavani Vaidal Mehta	Do	Sybil Patidar Asaram	Do
473	Thana	Thana District Congress Committee	Mr. Shambhar Ramdas B. A., LL. B.	Bellum	Patidar Thana	Thana District Congress Committee
474	Do	Do	D. S. Sioliyar	H. K. K.		Do
475	Do	Do	M. S. Rangekar			Do



List of Additional Delegates of the XV Bombay Provincial Conference Poona, 1915. (Continued.)

Serial No	District.	Electorate.	Name in full of Delegates with all titles, honorary or scholastic distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession, Calling, Address	When and how Elected.
906	Thana	Thana District Congress Committee	Mr S P Gupta B A, LL B,	..	Pleader, Thana	Thana District Congress Committee.
907	Do	Do.	" R R Tambane	Hindu	Artist, Bandra	Do
908	Do.	Do	" L A Palley	Do	Do	Do
909	Kolaba	Kolaba District Congress Committee	" Kashinath Waman Kanade, B A, LL B	Brahman	Pleader, Alibag	Kolaba District Congress Committee
910	Do.	Do.	" Vasudeo Krishna Dhehar	Kayastha	Do	Do
911	Do	Do	" S D Vaidya	Brahman	Do	Do
912	Do.	Do.	" Dwarakanath Ganesh Deshmukh	Prabhu	Kolaba	Do
913	Do.	Do.	" Ganesh Dnyan Deshmukh	Do	Do	Do
914	Do	Do	" G M Ghoshal	Do	Business Kolaba	Do
915	Do	Do.	" Kashinath Krishna Dhutiker	Brahman	Journalist, Bombay	Do
916	Do	Do.	" Kashinath Vitthal Dhote	Do	Kolaba	Do
917	Do	Do.	" V A Dhanze	Do	Kolaba	Do
918	Dharwar	Dharwar District Congress Committee	" Hari Bhavnarao Jambhaker, B A,	Do	Retired Head Clerk, Dharwar	Dharwar District Congress Committee
919	Do	Do.	" Ramesh S. Jalajpur,	Do	Pleader, Dharwar	Do.
920	Do	Gadag Taluka Congress Committee.	" Naryan V. Rupashka Karhori	Do	Do Gadag	Gadag Taluka Congress Committee.



Members of the Reception Committee of the XV Bombay Provincial Conference Poona 1915 (Continued)

Serial No	District	Electorate	Name in full of Delegates with all titles honorary or scholastic Distinctions	Caste, Creed or Race	Profession and Address	Occupation	When and how Elected
539	Almora	Almora District Congress Committee	Mr. Ramchandra Gungahar Dhaneshwar	Brahmin	Planter	Almora	Almora Association
540	Do	Do	Apyasheb Murkar	Do	Jhagirdar	Do	Do
541	Do	Do	Krishna Varya Wable	Do	Planter	Do	Do
542	Do	Do	Musabhu Chaudhary	Mahomedan	Trader	Do	Do
543	Do	Do	N. Y. Murkar	Brahmin	Planter	Do	Do
544	Do	Do	G. R. Shrivastava	Do	Planter	Do	Do
545	Belgaum	Belgaum District Congress Committee	Govind Krishnarao Shivalkar	Do	Contractor	Belgaum	Public meeting
546	Do	Do	Dattatraya Abay Sawant	Maratha	Tailor	Do	Do
547	Do	Do	Venkatesh Balaji Ankuram	Brahmin	Do	Do	Do
548	Do	Do	Ramchandra Balaji Ankuram	Do	Do	Do	Do
549	Do	Do	Tammarappa Satyappa Chikodi	Langavat	Trader	Do	Do
550	Do	Do	Balwant Tukaram Mane	Do	Land holder	Do	Do
551	Do	Do	Harihar Gururao Sabnis	Brahmin	Peole	Do	Do
552	Do	Do	Pandurang Ramchandra Jarge	Hindu	Do	Do	Do
553	Do	Do	Bhaskarrao G. Shrivastava	Langavat	Trader	Do	Do

[illegible]